The Literary Digest

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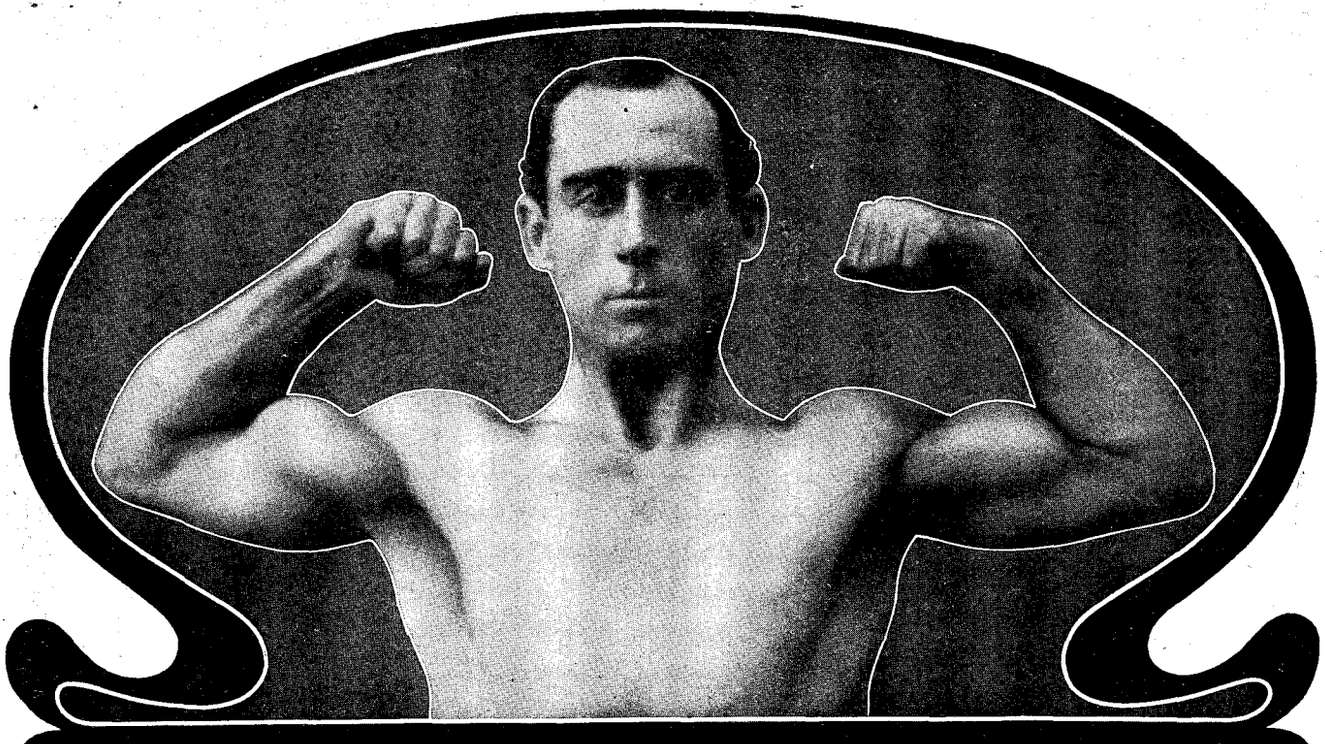

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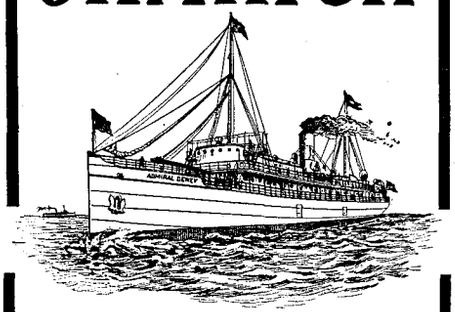

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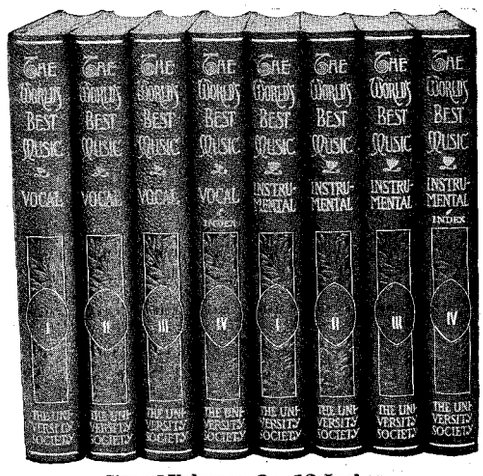

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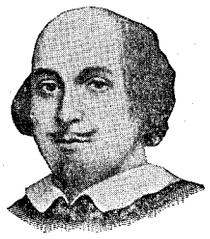

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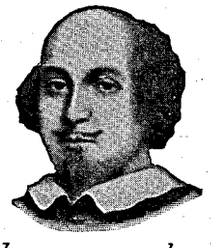

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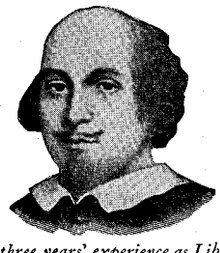

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The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

LIGHT ON THE AMERICAN RECONCENTRADO CAMPS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE amazement with which many American papers heard the news that General Bell had established a *reconcentrado* system in Batangas province, Luzon, has been relieved somewhat by later reports showing that our method in the Philippines and the Spanish method in Cuba are not identical. *The Army and Navy Journal* notices some of the protests against the military measures in Batangas, and remarks pityingly that "the things which the civilian critics in the United States don't know about military affairs in the Philippines would make a whole library of war history." The Pittsburg *Times* says: "General Bell does not propose to starve these people as Weyler did the Cuban reconcentrados. To suppose that he does is an insult to a brave and honorable American soldier."

Stephen Bonsal, who inspected personally General Weyler's concentration camps in Cuba, and who has just returned from the Philippines, where he was familiar with the American reconcentration system, contrasts the two in an article in the New York *Herald*. He says:

"While in the Philippines I thought this policy of concentration was merely the flippant view of cynical newspaper paragraphers. On my return, however, I find that many believe that the United States Government is enforcing in the Philippines a policy of concentration which is on all fours with the diabolical scheme of extermination by which General Weyler reduced the non-combatant population of Cuba by several hundred thousand.

"It seems curious that such a misconception should arise. The facts about the Weyler scheme form a dark chapter of history which can not be disputed. By him thousands of people were driven into huge corrals, fourteen of which I visited for *The Herald* during that period when the mortality among the penned-up prisoners was greatest.

"His plan was to pen the non-combatants, men, women, and children, in unsanitary places, not to permit them to bring food into their appointed pen or to allow food to be given them, finally to force them to attempt escape from starvation and disease, and then shoot them down.

"The facts of the so-called system of concentration in the Philippines, or rather in small sections of some of the provinces which came under my observation, differ from this picture as strikingly as day does from night."

As an example, he describes the system put into operation by Major Frederick Smith, now inspector-general of the department of the Southern Philippines, in the island of Marinduque, last summer. To quote:

"During the period of active operations Major Smith saw that every village and every ranch in the island was a commissary store and supply station for the furtive insurgent bands. They did not have to bother about their trains of supplies. They could always find what they wanted, and we never could.

"Of course the inhabitants protested that these supplies were not given willingly, but levied by force, and if the 'Americanos' would only protect them by garrisoning every hamlet and guarding every ranch, it would never occur again.

"Major Smith could not do this, but he hit upon a better plan. He ordered the concentration of all the inhabitants of the interior into the several seashore towns, which he permanently garrisoned. Those of the non-combatants who were without means were given free transportation in bullock-carts for themselves and their effects to the appointed station.

"They were made to bring all the food they had, but those who were without provisions were assured of support during the time of their enforced residence on the coast. Having accumulated enough rice and other necessaries to support his non-combatant prisoners for several months, Major Smith divided his little force in three columns.

"One was detailed to guard the concentration camps, and the other two began a relentless pursuit of the insurgent bands skulking in their mountain fastnesses or jungle depths.

"Now, after the goats had been separated from the sheep, there could be no mistake as to which houses and which supplies belonged to the insurgents and which to the non-combatants. All the former were destroyed. Even the little patches of growing crops here and there discovered and the nutritious roots were also dug up.

"In ten weeks the desired result was achieved—all the insurgents threw up the sponge and surrendered, and immediately the concentration camps were dissolved. Peace returned and not a hostile shot has been fired on the island since. The plan was a triumph of common sense and of true humanity.

"To compare such a policy as this to that of Weyler is an absurdity. The combatants suffered as they should, only in this exceptional instance it was the Tagal warriors who suffered and not the Americans, and the non-combatants merely suffered some temporary inconvenience.

"The sanitary reports from these camps, signed by both the native and army physicians, show that owing to the sanitary rules which are enforced the health of the prisoners is better and the mortality fifty per cent. less than it is on the average when they are living in their own homes.

"It is just as absurd to call Major Smith the American Weyler as to compare any judge who may send a prisoner to a model jail with Nana Sahib, who put his prisoners in the Black Hole of Calcutta.

"In Batangas, also, it has been decided to inaugurate this policy; also in part in Laguna, and perhaps in Tayabas—in one word, in the whole of Malvar's country, as this section of Luzon is called, and not improperly so, as he has a much more effective control over the country and its inhabitants than have our military and civil authorities or both combined.

"This plan was drawn up and the necessary orders were issued by General Bell in the middle of December, and since January 1 concentration has begun and the non-combatants are being brought in to their appointed stations by transportation and under the escort furnished by our military authorities."

Mr. Bonsal takes a discouraging view, however, of the military situation as a whole in the islands. "To my mind," he de-

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clares, "the whole archipelago presents itself as a volcano of which Samar and Batangas are the active craters. Should we close them up, it is quite certain that the forces of savagery and slaughter would find vent elsewhere." He goes on to say:

"The time has come when we can no longer fool ourselves. It is many months since we were able to fool the world at large about the Philippines. It was all very far away, but it is coming very near to us all now. We can not afford to be 'sick' of the Philippines any longer. It has become a question which seriously affects our national health. We had better pay attention now than later on when it may be too late; when we shall have more Balangigas to deplore.

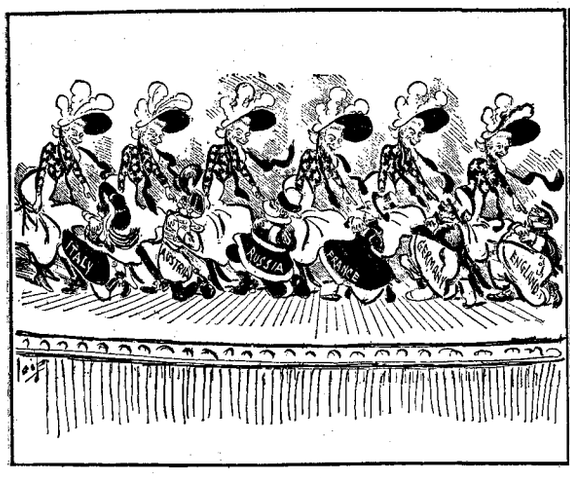
"No one has a greater admiration than I have for the personal qualities of Governor Taft. He is a constructive statesman of the highest order. However, he was sent to the Philippines, not to devise a form of government suitable for the islands and the conditions there, but he was directed to form a civil government, and he has done it, working wonders with pretty poor material.

"The flaw in the whole construction is that the civil government edifice is built upon the quicksand of sedition and treason. No matter how cleverly he may build, the whole structure will be overturned some day, and not the day of our choosing. The Filipinos are solidly against American supremacy in any shape or form. If we do not wish to govern them rigidly and by force, for ten or twenty or thirty years, we had better hit upon a scheme to 'scuttle,' saving appearances as much as possible.

"How Governor Taft could have spent last November in Manila and yet state that all the provinces are pacified with the exception of Batangas and Samar passes my comprehension. It is only fair to say of Governor Taft that he spent this month in the hospital, and so could not be as well informed of what was in progress as under other circumstances he probably would have been.

"I regard the armed forces in the field in Batangas and Samar as the least serious features of the situation. There, indeed, we have them where we want them, where some day we may catch up with them.

"My opinion as to the precarious hold we have upon the Philippines would not be greatly affected were I to hear tomorrow that both Lukban and Malvar had surrendered. It might only mean that these leaders in the field had at last been convinced by the directors of the whole revolutionary movement who live under our flag in the city of Manila that the underground policy is the best."



THE "MAIDEN": "Well, if I must love some one, really, then it might as well be you." —*The Detroit News.*

A DISPUTED POSE. —*The Brooklyn Eagle.*

It is understood that *The Lunatic's Magazine* about to be issued at Owaneco, Ill., will contain a vigorous article favoring withdrawal of the United States from the Philippines.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

"DANGER AHEAD" IN OUR INDUSTRIAL SYSTEM.

IF the arbitration committee of the National Civic Federation proves as successful as its friends hope, it may avert a great danger that is said to threaten us. Stuart Uttley, an English workingman who has been visiting this country, says, in an article in the New York *Iron Age*, that he sees here indications of a conflict "such as the world has never seen before." He writes:

"The disorganization of labor is a matter of very serious moment to the United States. During the last great engineering strike in England, when over 80,000 men were out for six months, not a shot was fired. There was not a single riot, very little disorder, and when closed it left scarcely any ill feeling. The fact was that being well organized they were under good discipline, and being fairly well provided with the means of subsistence were not driven to the desperation of starving men, hence they were enabled to rely on a passive resistance. One has only to ask what would have been the result in the United States of a prolonged strike in one of the leading industries wherein a great majority of the men were without any means of subsistence and under no proper control. As one who has had a long and varied experience of men and things I should tremble for the result, and to every mind in this direction lies one of the serious dangers to America's future. In Great Britain organized capital and labor are both sufficiently strong to respect each other's opinions and to lend a willing ear to the voice of conciliation, but from what I saw and heard in the States organized capital is the giant, and organized labor the dwarf. It is pretty much the same in industry as in other domains of human enterprise—history repeats itself. In the early days of British industry, when labor was unorganized, riots and disorder were frequent.

"I hope that I am mistaken, but, judging from what I gathered while in the States from sources well calculated to form correct opinions, I fear that the most momentous danger before America is an individual [industrial?] war such as the world has never seen before.

"The stronger the trusts grow the more powerless will labor become. As it can not obtain redress from Congress in a similar manner in which British labor can from Parliament, and finding that the few are growing enormously wealthy while the many are steadily sinking into poverty, it may perchance strike out fiercely, wantonly, and madly like a blind, enraged giant.

"It is not for me to suggest remedies or to indicate the path of prudence. That

THEY ALL WANT TO GET NEXT TO UNCLE. —*The Cleveland Leader.*

BOTH "ON HIS SIDE." "You know *me*, Sammy; you know *me*." —*The Minneapolis Journal.*

OUR WARM FRIENDS IN EUROPE.

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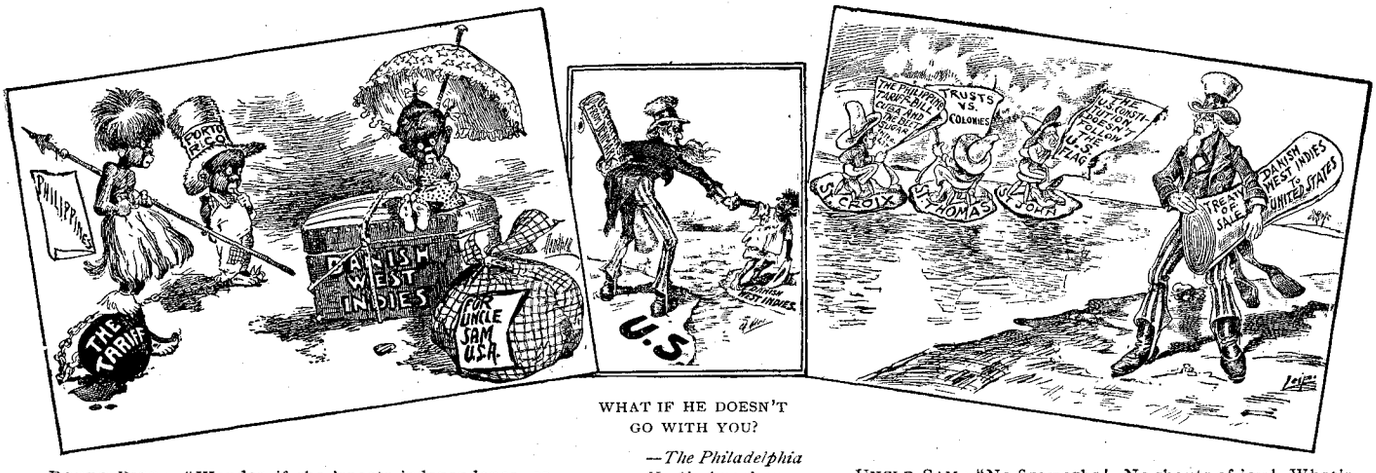

WHAT IF HE DOESN'T GO WITH YOU?
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

PORTO RICO: "Wonder if she 'spects independence or tariff reform?" —*The Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

UNCLE SAM: "No fireworks! No shouts of joy! What's the trouble?" —*The Detroit News.*

NEW ISLANDS AND OLD PROBLEMS.

would be impertinence on my part. Allow me, however, in closing, to say that nothing so strongly impressed me while in the States as the collective impotence of labor and the growing and crushing might of the trusts. Sooner or later that well-organized body will stand face to face with the horny-handed, undisciplined, and uncontrolled multitude of workers, and then the real trial of strength will begin, and after that—the deluge."

WHO REAPS THE BENEFIT FROM THE RISE IN PRICES?

THE high prices now prevailing are calling out some questionings as to who gets the benefit of them. *Dun's Review*, which makes a study of prices, reckons that it costs the average man about $30 a year more to live now that it did four and a half years ago. Some of our readers who study economy occasionally, from necessity or choice, may be interested to know how little the average man is supposed to get along on, according to this financial authority. On the basis of the prices of July 1, 1897, the man could live a year on $72.46, altho the editor of the review does not say whether he ever tried to perform this feat himself or not. This year, life is supposed to cost $101.59. The $101.59 can be spent in any way the man pleases, but *Dun's* divides it into seven parts; about $20 is supposed to go for breadstuffs, $9.67 for meats, $15.25 for dairy and garden "truck," $8.95 for other food, $15.55 for clothing, $15.38 for metals, and $16.79 for "miscellaneous."

Turning to the query as to who is making all the money on this ruinous expense of living, *The Review* expresses its regret that the figures in regard to high prices have been "quoted in support of efforts to stir up antagonism between wage-earners and employers," and it goes on to say:

"The claim has been made that the remarkable advance in the cost of living since July 1, 1897, was due to combinations of capital, and that the manufacturer secured all the difference in price, while the wage-earners were not earning any more money, altho compelled to pay the advanced quotations for all things consumed. These statements are very far from the truth. Not only are the wage-earners receiving much better pay than at the earlier date, but they are well employed. It was this factor, more than any other, which produced the depression that culminated on July 1, 1897, with prices at the lowest point in the nation's history. The rate of wages is of trifling importance when there is no work. It was estimated by labor experts at the time that three million men were unable to find employment. This means that fifteen million persons were living on as little as possible, and consequently the consumptive demand was reduced to the lowest point. At the present time there is little difficulty in meeting the higher level of quotations, for there is full employment, and each man has only his own family to think of instead of a host of unfortunate relatives and friends, as was the case during the earlier period.

"Moreover, the suggestion that the manufacturers and the capitalists are pocketing all the profits is equally open to contradiction. These are not the men who have advanced the number of deposits in savings-banks to the highest point on record, nor increased the life insurance policies to present phenomenal figures. Examination of the index-number table shows that the farming population receives the greatest share of enhanced prices, the rise in breadstuffs falling little short of 90 per cent., while meats rose nearly 30 per cent., and dairy and garden products 75 per cent. Much of the latter gain is due to the change in season, as eggs, milk, etc., are all more expensive in winter than in midsummer, but this factor enters into the record and can not be ignored. Coming to manufactured products, there is a sudden fall in the percentage of gain, the clothing class rising but 11 per cent. This does not indorse the statement that the manufacturers are securing all the advanced cost of living. In fact, analysis of the clothing quotations in detail makes the showing still less favorable for the manufacturer.

"Under the heading of 'The Industries,' published elsewhere in this paper, there appears a table comparing the prices of a few of the principal products of manufacture and the raw material in each case. Here it appears that the advance in the finished article has not by any means been commensurate with the rise in material. For instance, hides are 49.5 per cent. higher than on January 1, 1888, while leather, the partially manufactured product, is 4.3 per cent. higher, but boots and shoes are actually 8.3 per cent. lower in cost to the consumer than at the earler date. Woolens alone, of the articles covered in the table, show a slightly higher percentage than the material, which is due to the peculiar depression recently felt in the wool market. Despite the marvelous demand for iron and steel products and the existence of the most complete industrial combination that ever existed, there appears a rise of but 35 per cent. in that class, while in the miscellaneous division there is a gain of 37 per cent. over July 1, 1897, chiefly due to lumber and building materials. As the laboring man does not as a rule own his home, the greater cost of structural products is not a disturbing element to him. On the other hand, the wage-earner benefits by lower rents and better accommodations, which have followed the increase of money seeking investment and consequent fall in interest rates. Capitalists who formerly received 7 per cent. or more on their properties are now glad to take 4 or 5. These facts can not be considered evidence that the few have reaped all the benefits of the marvelous advance of prices at the expense of the many."

Says the Seattle *Post-Intelligencer*:

"Taking the collective figures, they certainly disprove the assertion that the few have reaped all of the benefits of the marvelous advance in prices, at the expense of the many. It hardly requires statistics to prove a matter easily within the knowledge of each individual. Certainly there are few wage-earners who would voluntarily exchange their condition at present for the conditions which they were experiencing in 1897, when the cost of subsistence was 40 per cent. lower than it is to-day."

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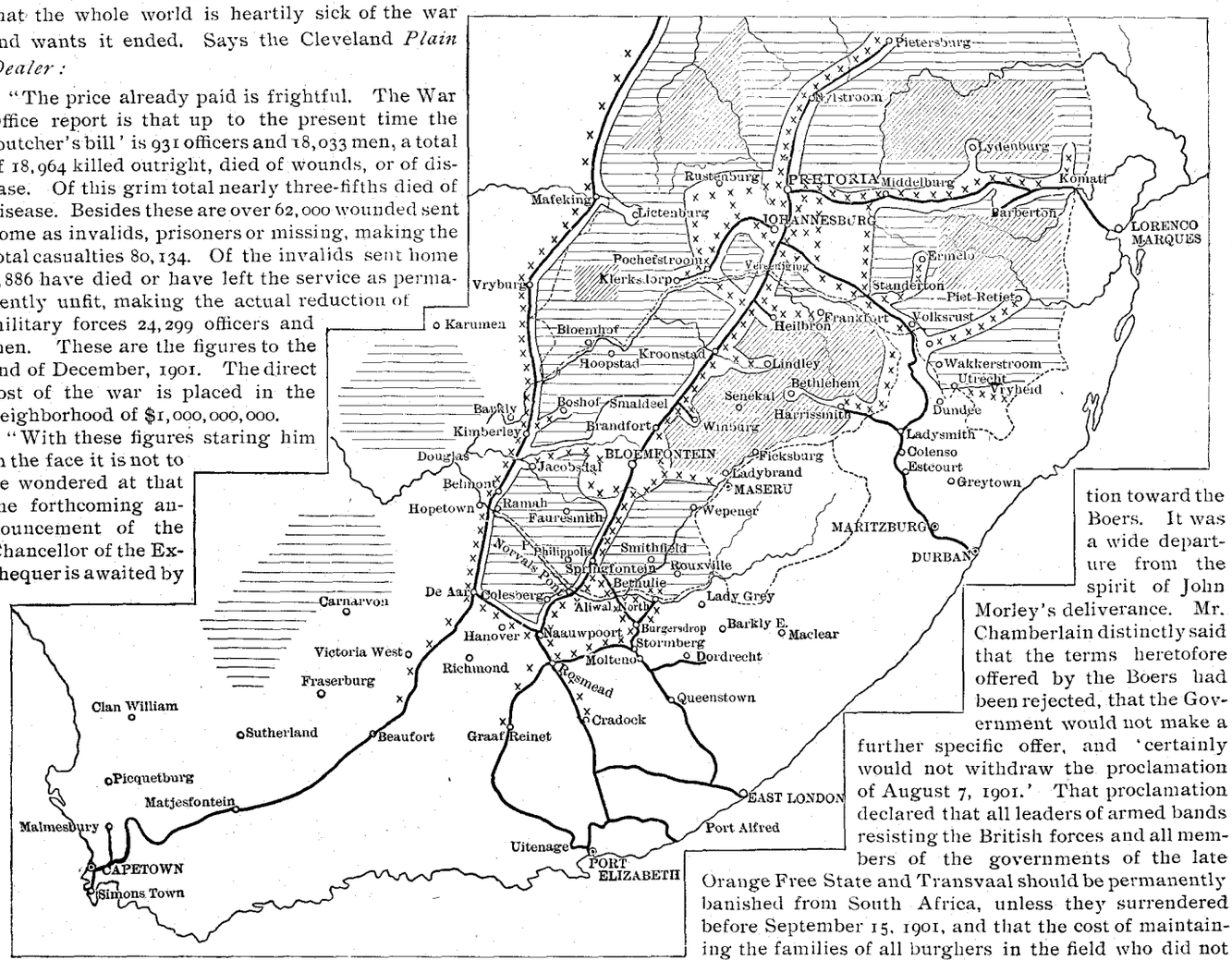
HOLLAND'S ATTEMPT TO END THE BOER WAR.

THE discouraging reception of Holland's effort to bring about peace in South Africa arouses considerable feeling among the American newspapers. What they all seem to agree on is that the whole world is heartily sick of the war and wants it ended. Says the Cleveland *Plain Dealer:*

"The price already paid is frightful. The War Office report is that up to the present time the 'butcher's bill' is 931 officers and 18,033 men, a total of 18,964 killed outright, died of wounds, or of disease. Of this grim total nearly three-fifths died of disease. Besides these are over 62,000 wounded sent home as invalids, prisoners or missing, making the total casualties 80,134. Of the invalids sent home 4,886 have died or have left the service as permanently unfit, making the actual reduction of military forces 24,299 officers and men. These are the figures to the end of December, 1901. The direct cost of the war is placed in the neighborhood of $1,000,000,000.

"With these figures staring him in the face it is not to be wondered at that the forthcoming announcement of the Chancellor of the Exchequer is awaited by the British taxpayer with apprehension, and that rumors of overtures for peace are received with fervent hope of their being well founded. If the communication from the Dutch Government should result in the discovery of a feasible way out of the blind alley in which Briton and Boers now find themselves, both sides will no doubt be glad at heart, however much they may affect repugnance to take advantage of it."



PROGRESS OF LORD KITCHENER'S BLOCK-HOUSE SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Area cleared—white. Area to be cleared—horizontal lines. Area of main resistance—diagonal lines. Block-houses and defensive posts—××××.

—*The London Times.*

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"The recent deliverances of the representatives of the British Government have not shown any purpose to grant independence to the Boers. It is suggested in the news despatches that one of the objects of the Dutch communication is to draw from Mr. Chamberlain more liberal concessions, short of independence, than have yet been promised the Boers. The Boer delegates in Europe have been approached upon the conciliatory Rosebery proposition—that a government like that of Canada, general amnesty, and the restoration of destroyed farms shall be tendered as a peace offering—with what result is unknown.

"In November Mr. John Morley, in addressing his constituents, said that mere acquisition of territory in South Africa was not 'empire-making.' He asked the question whether the Government had taken any trouble to show the Boers in any definite shape, 'and not in vague phrases,' what the difference between that which the Boer leaders called independence and British ministers called independence really was. 'It might be that an attempt of that kind would suffice to extinguish the hideous conflagration that is at present raging.'

"Secretary Chamberlain's statement, made ten days ago in the House of Commons, showed anything but a spirit of conciliation toward the Boers. It was a wide departure from the spirit of John Morley's deliverance. Mr. Chamberlain distinctly said that the terms heretofore offered by the Boers had been rejected, that the Government would not make a further specific offer, and 'certainly would not withdraw the proclamation of August 7, 1901.' That proclamation declared that all leaders of armed bands resisting the British forces and all members of the governments of the late Orange Free State and Transvaal should be permanently banished from South Africa, unless they surrendered before September 15, 1901, and that the cost of maintaining the families of all burghers in the field who did not surrender before that date should be a charge upon their property. The date was reached long since. Thousands of burghers have become liable to the lamentable penalties of the proclamation, perpetual banishment, and confiscation of property. Secretary Chamberlain says it shall not be withdrawn. Unless it be withdrawn or its penalties be remitted, the fighting burghers can gain nothing by surrender. The Rosebery peace suggestions provided for a general amnesty to the Boers and for the restoration of destroyed property, not its confiscation."

Says the New York *Times:*

"The honor and glory of the war are necessarily all with the Boers. Several English opponents of the war at the beginning of it warned their countrymen that it was a war 'that could have no triumphs.' As Mr. Morley put it, quoting Swift, ten armed men are an overmatch for one in his shirt. For a great empire to belabor what Lord Salisbury the other day described as a 'wretched little population' is not, at best, an operation glorious for the great empire, however necessary it may be. But that the wretched little population should defeat the great empire in pitched battles and should successfully defy it and stand it off for two years and a half could not have been expected by any intelligent Englishman or by any intelligent Boer. To be fighting for all this time without decisive successes, and with a numerical superiority of twenty to one, and to have your unsuccessful attempts to end the business jeered by your neighbors as the impotence of a big bully—this is a condition of things calculated to disgust any nation with the war that has brought it about."

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CAUSES OF BUSINESS SUCCESS AND FAILURE.

THE speeches, sermons, and other advice to young men, telling them to avoid speculation and extravagance if they would succeed in business, do not appear to be warranted by the statistics just published in *Bradstreet's*, which show that of the failures for last year only a little over two per cent. were due to these causes. The main things needed, it would seem, are good credit, capital, and business ability. There were 1,201,862 concerns doing business last year, we are told, and of this number 10,648, or 0.88 of one per cent., failed. The number of failures last year was greater than in 1900 or 1899, but "back of that year no percentage of number failing so small can be found earlier than the year 1882." The actual number of failures is growing, but not so fast as the number of firms; in fact, "failures have increased only one-fourth as rapidly as has the number of people in business."

The one most important thing to have in business, thinks this authority, is good credit. Only 0.9 of one per cent. of those who failed were rated in very good credit, and similar statistics for previous years "would seem to absolutely fix and confirm the statement that in normal years, or in years of prosperity, good credit is the one most important asset, without which all success is vain." *Bradstreet's* divides the causes of failure into two divisions, those due to the man himself, and those due to others. It says:

"Experience over a period of years has shown that the causes of commercial embarrassment may be quite generally classed under the following eleven heads, close study of which is invited in order that the reader may become familiar with their application to the matter in hand:

A.—DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING.
(1) INCOMPETENCE (irrespective of other causes).
(2) INEXPERIENCE (without other incompetence).
(3) LACK OF CAPITAL.
(4) UNWISE GRANTING OF CREDITS.
(5) SPECULATION (outside regular business).
(6) NEGLECT OF BUSINESS (due to doubtful habits).
(7) PERSONAL EXTRAVAGANCE.
(8) FRAUDULENT DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY.

B.—NOT DUE TO FAULTS OF THOSE FAILING.
(9) SPECIFIC CONDITIONS (disaster, etc.).
(10) FAILURE OF OTHERS (of apparently solvent debtors).
(11) SPECIAL OR UNDUE COMPETITION.

"Eight of these eleven causes, it will be observed, may properly be classed as proceeding from, or attributable to, the trader himself, while the remaining three may just as clearly be said to be beyond his control. Of the failures reported in the United States during the past year 71.4 per cent. were reported due to one or more of the first eight mentioned causes; in other words, *more than seven-tenths were due to faults of those failing*, while 28.6 per cent. were due to faults of others."

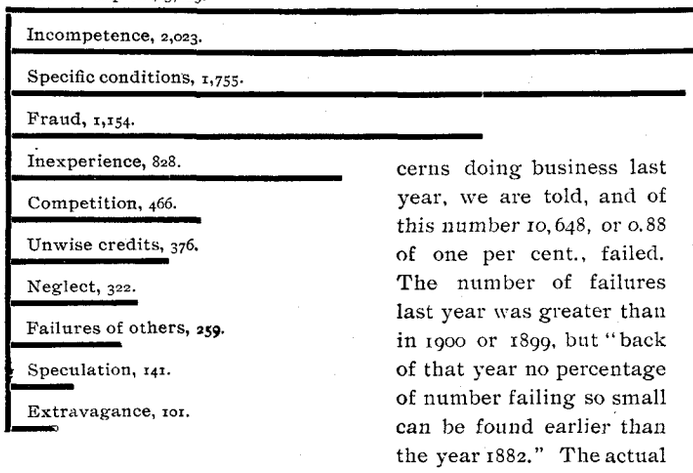
To consider these causes more specifically, the same paper goes on to say:

"Always first among the primary causes of non-success in business is to be found Lack of Capital or its corollary, the effort to do too large a business upon the basis of capital employed. And yet never before has the proportion of failures due to this cause been smaller than in 1901. This statistical showing is in striking contrast with the view often expressed of late that with the development of modern business conditions, and the promulgation of large enterprises, the way of the small dealer has been made harder than in former years. In 1901 Lack of Capital is credited with causing only 30.3 per cent. of the failures, whereas last year 32 per cent. were caused from this reason. The nearest approach of late years to this percentage is found in 1896, when 31 per cent. were so caused. On the other hand, Incompetence, which accounted for 19 per cent.; Inexperience, which caused 7.8 per cent.; Unwise Credits, which accounted for 3.6 per cent.; Speculation, with 2.3 per cent.; and Extravagance, with 3 per cent., were all more fatal than in 1900, or, indeed, in any previous year for at least four years past. Touching these causes, it might reasonably be said that improved reporting may be responsible in some slight degree for the enhancement of the causes in importance, tho the large influx of new people into business may not unnaturally be charged with a large share of the increase in failures due to such causes as Incompetence and Inexperience.

"It is a comforting reflection that the failures due to Fraudulent Disposition were only 4.4 per cent. of the whole, the drop from 1900 and recently preceding years, when 10 to 11 per cent. of the failures were attributed to this cause, being specifically marked, tho an increased surveillance by those engaged in granting of ratings may reasonably be regarded as a contributing factor.

"Among the causes not attributable to the trader himself, Specific Conditions, which cover any happenings out of the normal, were slightly more fatal than in 1900, but still below any preceding year since 1890. To understand the bearing of this specific cause some retrospection as to special happenings in 1901 will not be amiss. Among these happenings the great steel strike, the corn-crop failure, the assassination of the President, and the lowered price of cotton in the South come prominently to mind, and it is a tribute to the strength of the general business situation that a year with such a number of important unfavorable happenings should score so lightly in this respect. Undue Competition seems to have sought many victims, judging from the percentage shown of 10.9, a proportion not equaled for at least a decade. Specific Conditions and Competition, in fact, account for

CAUSES OF FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1901.



SUMMARY—BUSINESS FAILURES IN THE UNITED STATES, CLASSIFIED AS TO CAUSES.

Failures due to	No. 1901.	No. 1900.	No. 1899.	No. 1898.	Assets, 1901.	Assets, 1900.	Assets, 1899.	Assets, 1898.	Liabilities, 1901.	Liabilities, 1900.	Liabilities, 1899.	Liabilities, 1898.
Incompetence	2,023	1,773	1,585	1,581	$9,196,183	$7,428,810	$10,147,151	$6.693,152	$21,540,421	$16,998,605	$19,788,616	$12,731,590
Inexperience	828	762	583	578	1,623,661	1,832,658	873,193	874,974	3,630.539	4,046,246	1,866,785	1,790,573
Lack of capital	3,223	3,168	3,333	3,968	13,797,244	15,019,949	11,845,203	17,826,687	28,795,729	30,231,352	25,052,339	37,850.383
Unwise credits	376	291	281	347	6,225,219	1,477,708	956,839	10,243,317	8,329,630	2,742,956	1,791,531	13,080,764
Failures of others	259	219	141	230	4,808,910	3,182,698	3,932,632	7,543,055	8.342,346	5,832,690	7,293,111	13,891,121
Extravagance	101	85	89	109	772,468	603,495	334,147	818,279	2,084,619	1,250,933	892,467	1,888,404
Neglect	322	341	280	263	554,719	808,993	526,219	814,621	1,344.439	1,674,701	1,236,194	1,586,918
Competition	466	595	521	635	1,529,653	1,544,810	4,046,304	1,661,332	3,171.396	3,582,861	8,499,919	3,847,626
Specific conditions	1,755	1,423	1,623	2,592	18,535,056	21,804,049	15,681,641	20,933,962	39,090,913	40,576,223	30,753,445	38,948,048
Speculation	141	131	93	117	1,380,644	3,681,624	8,865,501	2,238,643	4,380,810	10,626,875	12,004,496	4,813,363
Fraud	1,154	1,124	1,113	1,195	2,675,074	2,743,212	2,931,420	3,513,306	9,396.836	9,614,467	10,596,352	11,182,623
Totals	10,648	9,912	9,642	11,615	$61,098,831	$60,128,006	$60,140,250	$73,161,328	$130,109,678	$127,177,909	$119,775,255	$141,611,413

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practically the entire gain shown in failures due to faults of others than the traders themselves.

"Summed up briefly, therefore, the three great causes of business failure attributable to the trader himself were Lack of Capital, Incompetence, and Inexperience, in the order named, the three accounting for 57.1 per cent. of all failures, as against 61 per cent. in 1900, while Specific Conditions and Undue Competition, not attributable to the trader himself, accounted for 27.3 per cent. of all the disasters."

PROSPECT OF AID TO CUBA.

CHAIRMAN PAYNE'S denial that the bill for reducing the war taxes was taken up "with any idea of making the reduction of war-revenue taxes a barrier to full consideration of the relief asked by Cuba" is widely hailed as a surrender to public sentiment. The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* had reported a few days before that seven of the eleven Republican members of the ways and means committee were opposed to giving Cuba relief, and the Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* reported that the committee stood 12 to 5 against reciprocity. Now, however, the papers think Cuba's prospects considerably brighter. The Philadelphia *Ledger's* Washington correspondent says:

"The Republican members of the ways and means committee have evidently discovered that their purpose to ignore the recommendation of the President and the popular demand that something shall be done to assist the people of Cuba to set up and maintain a stable government was an egregious blunder. There is little doubt that in agreeing to report a bill to cut off about $80,000,000 of annual revenue, using the internal revenue schedules as the sole basis for the reduction, it was expected to stifle the popular demand for any legislation looking to commercial concessions to Cuba, the natural inference being that if the entire list of war taxes should be wiped out, thus cutting off more than three-fourths of the surplus, the customs revenue could not be reduced without threatening a deficit for the ensuing fiscal year. The majority members of the committee have ascertained not only that they have run counter to public sentiment, and placed themselves in sharp antagonism to the President, but that they can not count upon the support of their party in the House for the policy outlined in their recent action in regard to war taxes. Following the announcement of that policy, a wave of popular indignation came rolling in from every section of the country. This caused a halt, and the few men who constitute the leaders and bosses of the House were not slow in getting together, and causing announcements to be made that in reporting a bill to repeal war taxes it was simply intended that the promise made to the country when the taxes were imposed should be fulfilled. There was no intention to neglect Cuba, and that matter would be taken up immediately and given full consideration."

Reports from Cuba say that the lack of a market is already affecting the sugar industry there. Two of the largest mills in Matanzas province have stopped grinding, and many more of the most important mills are expected to shut down within the next week or two. The Cuban papers are beginning to compare the condition of the sugar industry under Spanish and under American rule, and *La Nacion*, in a serious editorial, proposes that the Spanish flag be displayed with the Cuban flag on public occasions, since the capital of Spaniards in Cuba is doing the most for the prosperity of the island. The Spanish flag may have "shielded many errors and great injustice at one time," it says, but "now, like ours, it represents the most sacred moral and material interests of the country, and both should figure closely united in all our public protests against the political and economical absorption with which we are menaced by the American intervention." Mr. H. S. Frye, who for years has been president of the New England Tobacco Growers' Association, has severed "all official relations" with the association on account of its hostility to reciprocity with Cuba. Mr. Frye says, in his letter of resignation, that every dollar he has in the world is tied up in the New England tobacco industry, and he knows that "a reduction of fifty per cent. in the duty on Cuban (Havana) tobacco would not seriously injure any tobacco interests in the United States." He says further: "I know that every economic reason demands that the United States should control the market of Cuba, and I know the only way to do so is to open our markets to her sugar and tobacco products at a reasonable rate of duty."

The papers that oppose reciprocity with Cuba continue to express the feeling that, while Cuba should be given help, it should not be done at the expense of the sugar and tobacco industries in this country, but at the expense of all. The New York *Press* suggests that the Cubans "carry their reciprocity proposals to Europe, whither they now take an ever-increasing proportion of their trade."

OPPOSITION TO THE ISTHMIAN CANAL.

WHILE most of the press are discussing which is the better route, Nicaragua or Panama, for the proposed isthmian canal, a few papers manifest a feeling of hostility to the whole scheme. The newspapers of the Gulf and Pacific regions, which will be immediately and vastly prospered by the canal, deprecate every day's delay in beginning the work. In other regions not so vitally affected, however, the sentiment is not so unanimous. The St. Paul *Dispatch*, for example, questions why the canal should be built at all. It says:

IT SEEMS TO FIT UNCLE SAM.
—*The Philadelphia North American.*

"One can understand why, from selfish motives, the transcontinental railways oppose the scheme, but apart from their motives is there not, in the experience of the country with rail and water ways, that which justifies them? There is no waterway in the country that is not paralleled by railways. They not only line the great lakes, but, with their car ferries, cut across them. The Mississippi, from St. Paul to the Gulf, is bordered by railways, and the great river commerce has almost entirely vanished. De Witt Clinton's great enterprise, the Erie Canal, is no longer even a regulator of the railways that run side by side with it. The Ohio Canal, that was to connect the lake and river, was long ago abandoned, and a railway occupies its bed, while a similar fate has overtaken the Chesapeake and Ohio. Twenty odd years ago Senator Windom was advocating the Hennepin Canal as a salutary check on railways and its predecessors. The Illinois and Michigan, connecting the lake with the Illinois River, begun in 1830 and opened in 1848, is now a sewer for Chicago's filth.

"On the score of cost, also, the question may be seriously put. The canal will cost, for construction and harbors, over $200,000,000. What cost of maintenance will be we do not find stated in the commission's report, but it says it will be $1,350,000 more annually than would be that of the Panama. As the only national purpose is to provide a shorter route for war-vessels, it would be immensely cheaper to build a complete fleet of battleships and cruisers and maintain them on the Pacific coast than to build this short cut between oceans. The cost of maintaining the canal alone would, annually, pay the cost of a war-ship. It may be useless now to ask these questions, to present these arguments, but we predict they will be asked hereafter."

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FEELING OF THE GERMAN-AMERICAN PRESS TOWARD PRINCE HENRY.

OF the German-American papers, only those of a Socialistic or Anarchistic bent seem to treat the coming visit of Prince Henry in a hostile spirit. A representative Socialist journal is the *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, whose views on the matter are quoted at the end of this article. The other German-American papers have nothing but the warmest hospitality to offer. "German-Americans who have striven to promote good will between the American and the German nations, not from interested motives of their own, but from conscientious conviction, have been given a most effective coadjutor" in the coming of the Prince, says the *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung*. The *Volksblatt und Freiheits Freund* (Pittsburg) says the incident should put to confusion all who have been sowing discord between the two countries; and the *Westliche Post* (St. Louis) sees nothing improbable in a visit from Emperor William himself, if his brother is well treated. The *Deutsche Correspondent* (Baltimore) calls attention to the good effect the news has already had upon the American press, moderating its anti-German tone.

PRINCE HENRY CAN BEGIN "SEEING THE SIGHTS" THE INSTANT HE LANDS.
—*The Philadelphia Inquirer.*

But there is a section of the German-American element which declines to have anything to do with Prince Henry or his visit. Its leading spokesman is the radical *New-Yorker Volkszeitung*, which thinks that "the hullaballoo that the newspapers are making over Emperor William's 'great act' in asking the President's daughter to christen his yacht and in sending his brother Henry to represent him in the United States, is tommyrot." The same authority proceeds:

"It is the simple truth that the vast majority of the German-Americans who will participate in these demonstrations left Germany because—to put it mildly—they did not prosper there. Except the political refugees, of whom in the last dozen years, scarcely one has trod these shores, they all had to suffer more or less. Some could not, notwithstanding all their industry, make a living. Others fled from the tyranny of compulsory military service, . . . and others again were glad to leave the land in which stands the throne of that royal house to which Henry belongs and whose greatest scion died with the lament that he was tired of ruling slaves."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Wives Liable for their Husbands' Debts.—A decision by the supreme court of Illinois that a wife in that State is liable for the debts of her husband is stirring up some remark in the newspapers. The decision is based on an Illinois statute which says that "the expenses of the family and of the education of the children shall be chargeable upon the property of both husband and wife, or either of them, in favor of the creditors thereof, and in relation thereto they may be sued jointly or separately." The case is sketched and commented upon as follows by the Atlanta *Journal*:

"The court had, of course, to define the meaning of the term 'family expenses.'

"The case that was appealed to the highest court of Illinois was one in which suit had been brought for $100 balance on a tailor's bill for a $150 suit of clothes furnished the impecunious husband of a woman of means.

"The court held that the statute 'applies to the expenses of the family without limitation or qualification as to the kind or amount, and without regard to the wealth, habits, or social position of the party; that goods purchased by the husband for his individual use and used by him exclusively constitute a family expense.'

"It frequently happens that a man is sued for his wife's debts, and in Georgia he is liable for them unless he has advertised his wife as 'a free-trader.'

"It is a new departure to make the wife responsible for her husband's debts contracted for supplies to be used by him exclusively. Under the Illinois decision a wife may be held responsible for her husband's cigar and liquor bills or any others that he may make.

"Wives in that State who are blessed with money but afflicted with trifling and extravagant husbands will probably begin to adopt the plan of publishing them as 'free-traders.'"

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

IT seems that the Filipinos couldn't be more unruly if they held a New Jersey charter.—*The Detroit News.*

MAN is willing to stand up for the weaker sex everywhere but in the street-cars.—*The Star of Hope, Sing Sing Prison.*

ENGLAND, instead of boasting that she did not interfere in the Spanish-American war, ought to congratulate herself.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IT might be an advantageous thing if New York would get into one of its multitudinous tunnels and pull the tunnel in after it.—*The Philadelphia Press.*

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT will have only one objection to Prince Henry. The latter did not get his job through a civil-service examination.—*The Chicago News.*

WHEN the men of science have succeeded in reaching absolute zero they will be likely to find there is absolutely nothing in it.—*The Chicago Tribune.*

WHAT'S the matter with Lemly as our naval envoy to the coming of age of the king of Spain? He got their revenge for the Santiago business out of Schley.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

THE European Powers are all eager now to tell how friendly they have always been to the United States. Great Britain, for instance, hasn't had a war with us since 1812.—*The Boston Globe.*

WE shall not know fully the disastrous results of that naval battle in the harbor of Panama until we learn how many heroes have survived to claim the glory of it.—*The Louisville Courier-Journal.*

THE anti-trust league wants to know what Attorney-General Knox has done. This gives him a dandy chance to show his golf record without appearing vain about it.—*The Atlanta Constitution.*

IF all is true that is testified before the Ways and Means Committee, Cuba's best course is to appeal to Spain to come and deliver her from the tyranny of the United States.—*The Philadelphia Ledger.*

"BY all means send the soldiers in the Philippines the home news," exclaims the Minneapolis *Times*. That is a good suggestion. And while doing it by all means send the people at home the Philippine news.—*The Commoner.*

RICHARD HARDING DAVIS, disguised as a gambler, has been acting as an amateur detective in Chicago. He reports that he didn't discover anything. Mr. Davis undoubtedly has in him the making of a real detective.—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

IT is now known that Governor Shaw does not drink, smoke, or swear, does not dance, does not gamble, eats pie three times a day, and has six toes on one foot. If there is any one who is not yet convinced that the governor will make a good Secretary of the Treasury, further facts will be forthcoming.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

HOW FAR DOES A REPUTATION INSURE ACCEPTANCE OF MANUSCRIPTS?

ONE commonly hears from the literary beginner the cry: "It is simply because I haven't a name that editors send back my manuscripts"; while, with the self-satisfied optimism born of success, his more fortunate rival contends that merit alone decides the acceptance or rejection of proffered manuscripts. Much has been written on both sides of this controversy, the writers being often guided to their conclusions by their own individual experiences. The New York *Times Saturday Review*, in an editorial article on "The Value of a Literary Reputation," maintains that neither of the points of view indicated is correct. "The decision of an editor," it says, "is not determined by the reputation of the writer alone, nor by the merit of the manuscript alone; but by a combination of both considerations. In just what relative degrees these considerations influence his conduct depends, in great part, upon individual character and predilection; but it is nevertheless possible to analyze the general situation with a very fair amount of accuracy." The same paper continues:

"To do this the best way is to put ourselves in imagination in the editorial chair of some great magazine, and then to ask ourselves what rules we would adopt for disposing of the vast number of manuscripts that annually seek admission at the narrow gateway. One thing is certain—but a very, very small percentage of those offered can possibly be accepted, no matter how high the general standard may be. One other fact may be premised—our desire to turn out the best literary journal compatible with commercial success. In the prosecution of this endeavor we naturally recall to mind the names of those authors who, to judge from our knowledge of them in the past, are most likely to give us what we want; and we forthwith dictate a series of letters to them, expressing the hope that in the future they will give us an opportunity to see their work. Do we write to the unknown and unappreciated author? Of course not, for the simple reason that we should not know his name, even did we desire to write to him."

Having dispatched the letters, the editor very naturally gives precedence to all manuscripts coming from the persons addressed. His interest in so "multiple and unpromising a person" as the unknown writer can hardly be very keen. Moreover, he is fully alive to the commercial value of a list of prominent names in his advertisements for the coming year. *The Times Saturday Review* says further:

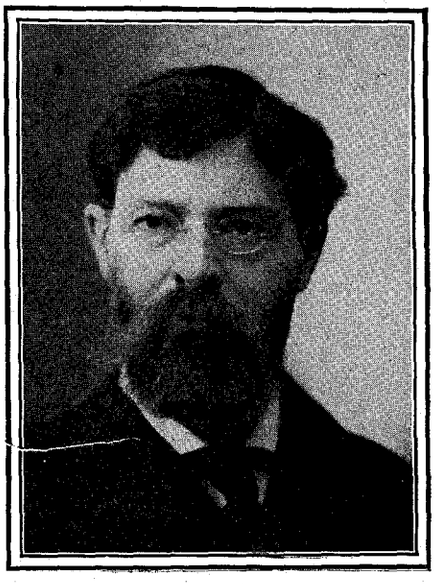
"In the mean time, however, a number of 'approved' manuscripts have been passed on from below for our final decision, and attached to some of them are found the names of popular and successful authors, while attached to others are strange, barbarian appellations. Is it, now, matter for wonder that we first turn to the former class with the expectation of finding that which we seek, and that by the time the 'unknowns' have been reached our needs have in all probability been partially satisfied, at least? Under such circumstances further contributions are accepted only if so good as to be compelling. Expressed mathematically, the chance of a story from the pen of a well-known author being accepted is probably three times as great as tho the story were from a writer without reputation. But, on the other hand, the chance of such a story's meriting success is also thrice as great as in the former case. With serial stories the novice's hope of finding a magazine market is reduced still further, owing to the limited number of such stories which can be thus published and to the fact that they are usually contracted for far in advance. Furthermore, every established publication has a certain number of favored patrons to whom much of its reputation in the past is due and to whom it would be unreasonable to expect the editor to prove untrue at our mere bidding."

Considered solely in the light of the above analysis the chance of an unknown writer would seem to be very poor. But, as is pointed out, there are many modifying circumstances:

"Of these the most important is the large and steadily increasing number of publications, the editor of each of which is keen to surpass his rivals and correspondingly quick to recognize a 'find.' The number of celebrated writers is not large enough to go around, and editors, even those of the most conservative publications, are forced to open the door to many an unknown seeker for admission. To prove this it is only necessary to recite the list of the most popular magazine writers of the day, a large proportion of whom were unknown five years ago. Certainly the outlook for a nameless writer is at least as favorable as was that of Mark Twain or Bret Harte when they commenced writing. There may be, however, a discrepancy of talent."

WHAT SHOULD BE THE AIM OF EDUCATION?

PRESIDENT WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE, of Bowdoin College, when recently asked for an answer to the question, "Does a college education pay?" replied: "To be at home in all lands and all ages; to count nature a familiar acquaintance, and art an intimate friend; to gain a standard for the appreciation of other men's work and the criticism of one's own; to carry the keys of the world's library in one's pocket, and feel its resources behind one in whatever task he undertakes; to make hosts of friends among the men of one's own age who are to be leaders in all walks of life; to lose oneself in generous enthusiasms and cooperate with others for common ends; to learn manners from students who are gentlemen, and form character under professors who are Christians—these are the returns of a college for the best four years of one's life." It is in the spirit of these words that President Hyde writes on the problems of our educational system in the January issue of *The Forum*, setting himself to discover the true principles and standards of education. He declares:



WILLIAM DEWITT HYDE.

"The besetting sin of the higher education is its inevitable tendency to resort to devices which get something out of everybody, instead of putting the best things into the few who are able to receive them. It is infinitely easier to get grammatical and philological results out of everybody, than to impart literary taste and appreciation to anybody. Hence the monstrous perversion of classical study which has made the literature of those marvelous peoples almost as dead as the languages in which they are written. . . . In dealing with large masses of men it is so tempting to substitute mechanical dexterity in manipulation for the grasp of the significance of things, in science; grammar and philology for insight and appreciation, in literature; transcription for illumination, in history; the criticism of other men's opinions for the examination of one's own, in philosophy, that the best teaching is sure to be rare in any institution."

The twentieth century, continues the writer, finds us tired of the German type of scholarship, with its zeal to heap up new acquisitions of knowledge regardless of relative worth, sense of proportion, attractiveness of form, or either esthetic or practical use. "It is just beginning to dawn upon us," he observes, "that a grain of inspiration is worth many ounces of information; that

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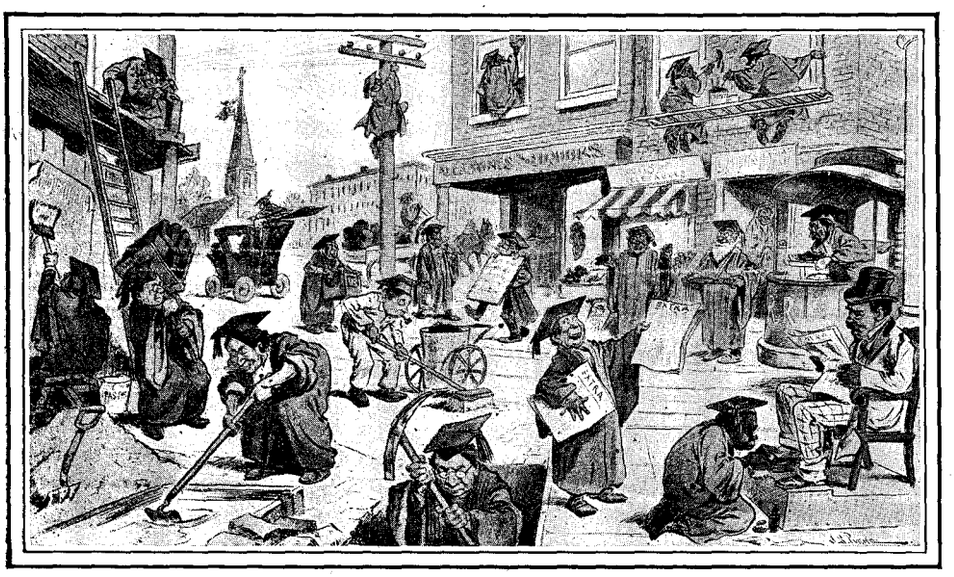
an ounce of comprehension is worth many pounds of aggregation; and that a single pound of art is worth many tons of science." Furthermore, the degree and the thesis are no longer accepted as sure indications that a man is prepared to teach American youth. On this point President Hyde says:



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A PROSPECT OF OVER-EDUCATION.

Sixty-eight million dollars were given for colleges last year, if the mania for college education continues, we may soon expect the above state of affairs. —*Puck.*

"Knowledge and technical skill, the disposition to keep step with progress, and the courage to make little excursions on his own account into the unknown, the professor must not, indeed, be without; and if the doctor's degree, or an appropriate hood, serves to mark this capacity, all the better. On these points evidence is easily secured. But then begins the real sifting of the candidates. Was he a leader among his fellows in college; or has he since acquired sufficient appreciative sympathy with undergraduates to know how to lead them now? Is he a man of force sufficient to have given him influence and power as an editor, a lawyer, a banker, or a railroad manager, if he had chosen those walks of life? Is he genial, so that, if he were not a professor, young fellows would be likely to spend occasional evenings with him at the club or in his home? Has he such a character that whoever meets him is stronger and purer for the contact? Has he keenness and humor so that he can see through men's motives as if they were glass, and not let them pull the wool over his eyes? Has he tact to get what he wants done without arraying against himself that instinct of freedom which is the strongest and the noblest impulse of youth? Does he live in his subject, so that the meaning and worth of it overflow into whatever he says and does? Is the begetting of a kindred enthusiasm for his subject in intelligent pupils the keenest delight of his life? Has he the sense of proportion which enables him to drop all this technical interest when he goes out into the world, and to be a man among men? Has he perfect health, and the cheerful temper which goes with physical vigor? Can he live on his salary without being harassed and degraded by debt? Does he stand well with the authorities in his own department, and will he ever do anything to build up the reputation and influence of the institution he serves?

"These are a few of the many, almost mutually exclusive, qualities the professor must have. Do you wonder that those of us who have to select men for such positions find that out of any fifty well-recommended and apparently well-qualified candidates for a chair there are never more than two or three that merit serious consideration?"

According to President Hyde, the aim of education is to fit one for three things: (1) to earn one's living by the exercise of trained powers; (2) to support the institutions of society by intelligent appreciation of their worth; and (3) to enjoy the products of art and civilization through the cultivation of imagination and taste. In so far as education promotes these ends, it is successful; in so far as it thwarts them, it is a failure. President Hyde sketches his educational ideal in the following words:

"A system which reveals to the kindergarten child the beauty and joy of the world's treasure-house before it puts the cold iron keys in his hand; which, when it must train him to acquire and handle these keys, still lets him use them to unlock the myths, legends, and stories of man's great visions and deeds, the marvels and mysteries of rock and soil, plant and animal, sea and star; which is ever on the watch for the bent of each individual mind, and eager to give it free play; which, nevertheless, rigidly requires the task freely chosen to be done as the individual's best, and to be measured by absolute standards; which secures strong men and highly trained women as teachers, and brings them close to all students, and intimately near to the chosen few who are able to appreciate them; which goes behind the forms of words to the meaning of great works of art, and grasps details in their larger signification; and which wins to the lifelong service of pure truth, beauty, and goodness the choice youth in each undergraduate class—that system is a magnificent triumph, a triumph the first fruits of which we even now can enjoy, for the sake of which we are all called to labor, and the assurance of which is the best heritage we can hope to hand down to our children."

THE PROPOSED BRITISH ACADEMY.

FOR several months there have been rumors about the formation of a British Academy, which it was expected would be organized on lines similar to those of the French Academy. The petition for incorporation presented to King Edward at the opening of the new year turns out, however, to be on behalf of a body that is to be called "The British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies," and that leaves out of its purview *belles-lettres*, fiction, and poetry. The new Academy, it is hoped, will do for the moral and political sciences, including history, philosophy, law, politics, economics, archeology, and philology, what the "Royal Society" has achieved for natural science, and the steps which led up to its organization are thus described in the London *Times* (January 15):

"At a meeting of the representatives of the chief European and American academies held at Wiesbaden in October, 1899, a scheme was drawn up for the organization of an international association of the principal scientific and literary academies of the world. The scheme provided for the division of the association into two sections, a section of natural science and a section of historico-philosophical science. While the Royal Society represented at the association the United Kingdom in the section of natural science, no existing institution was at that date of sufficiently comprehensive character to represent British learning in the section dealing with historical, philosophical, and philological studies. The defect called forth expressions of profound regret and surprise on the part of the international representatives assembled in Paris in 1900, and the anomalous state of affairs became all the more conspicuous when the International Association decided to hold its second meeting in London in 1904, the direction of the association passing to the Royal Society at the beginning of the present year. Englishmen were thus at length forced to recognize the want of a society representative of the

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various branches of literary science in this country; and certain representative scholars met, for the first time, at the British Museum on June 28 last, and after long and careful deliberation resolved to promote the establishment of a British Academy of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies on conditions which would satisfy the requirements of the International Association of Academies."

The best-known names in the list of the fifty petitioners who will form the first Academicians of the new body are those of Mr. Arthur Balfour, Mr. John Morley, Mr. James Bryce, Mr. W. E. H. Lecky, and Mr. Leslie Stephen. Viscount Dillon, Lord Acton, Lord Reay, Sir Richard Jebb, and several other men of title are also included, and among the scholars represented are Principal A. M. Fairbairn, of Mansfield College, Oxford; Dr. Monro, vice-chancellor of the University of Oxford; Dr. A. W. Ward, vice-chancellor of the University of Cambridge; Dr. Edward Caird, master of Balliol College, Oxford; Dr. H. F. Pelham, president of Trinity College, Oxford; Prof. J. B. Bury, Regius professor of Greek in the University of Dublin; Prof. Alfred Marshall, professor of political economy in the University of Cambridge; Canon S. R. Driver, of Oxford; and Canon William Sanday, of Oxford.

This list, as was to have been expected, has not been received with universal approval. Edmund Gosse writes to the London *Daily Chronicle* complaining that the historians of literature are practically unrepresented in the new Academy. "Surely this exclusion," he says, "is neither liberal nor intelligible. It would be invidious to cite names in the published list of the British Academy which are little known to the cultivated public. I believe that all these men are deservedly distinguished. But will any one venture to assert that they have all done more for historic studies than Prof. George Saintsbury, or Mr. Sidney Lee, or Prof. Edward Dowden, or Mr. Frederic Harrison, each of whom has brilliantly illustrated several important branches of the history of literature?" *The British Weekly* (January 16) says:

"There will certainly be outcries on this subject. We have, at all events, quite a number of literary men who think themselves competent to perform the functions of academicians. As it is, we have a good list of names, including nearly all the Dr. Heavysterns of the country, and some others. Naturally, there will be much comment on the omissions. Leslie Stephen is included, but Professor Masson is left out. Is Mr. Lang entitled by his History of Scotland and his researches in mythology to a place? He does not find one. Mr. Israel Gollancz is included, and Mr. Gosse and Mr. Churton Collins are absent. On the whole, however, there will be little or no quarrel with the inclusions. It is understood that Sir E. Maunde Thompson, of the British Museum, took a very active part in organizing the business. He is quite entitled to a place; but is not Dr. Garnett at least equally entitled?"

The decision of the new Academy to confine itself to history, philosophy, and philology is generally approved. Says *The Saturday Review* (January 18):

"Even Matthew Arnold with his relentless logic could not convert critical opinion in England to appreciation of the idea of a National Academy; and Matthew Arnold's arguments have been little strengthened by the career of the French Academy. It was therefore wise on the part of those who have petitioned the King for a grant of a charter of incorporation to 'the British Academy for the Promotion of Historical, Philosophical, and Philological Studies' to exclude all the subjects over which the French Academy has jurisdiction. They might have gone one step further and found a synonym for the word academy."

The London *Outlook* (January 18) says:

"A British academy which took under its wing poetry, *belles-lettres*, and fiction would not exist for any great length of time, and would probably make itself ridiculous from the beginning. In the departments over which the new Academy hopes to preside the value of results can be gaged with something like reasonable accuracy, inasmuch as the subject dealt with does not involve large questions of taste. Further, if, say, one historian or philologist writes a book which adds to our stock of knowledge, his coworkers have the knack of being grateful to him. But when it comes to the writing of decent poetry or fiction the case is altered. Old poets will not believe that young poets are poets at all, and you can find fifty critics who will praise the worst novel ever produced simply because the author of it happens to have a record in the sales way. From a constitutional body composed of such persons we shall wish to be preserved."

DEMOCRACY AND ART.

COMMENTING upon the rapid development of industrial art, J. Karski recalls that some years ago the great painter Franz Lenbach fought tooth and nail against its admission to the art exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Munich, and refused to assent to the purchase of a certain picture for the Glyptothek, exclaiming: "No such clown in smock-frock and apron shall enter here." "What shall such a one say," asks the writer (*Neue Zeit*, Stuttgart), "when the artist himself dons the blouse and apron, goes into the shop, and learns the craft of the forge, the carpenter's bench, the loom, of the potter—to produce what? Pictures and statues? No! but cupboards and tables, vases, hangings, carpets, lamps!" Nowadays, we are assured, no exhibition of art is complete which does not include industrial art, and at the last Paris exposition it was this that drew the attention of the masses, and not the galleries of pictures and statuary. The change in point of view, accomplished with the rapidity peculiar to movements of modern life, amounts to a revolution, to a conquest which opens to artistic activity a whole new world.

The poverty as to art of the century just passed, Mr. Karski thinks, lies not in the small amount of work done—it was rich in the production of individual achievements—but in the absolute divorce of art from life. He writes:

"Only pictures and statues counted as works of art, and the ultimate destination of the picture or statue was either a museum—whither we go to study art, it is true, but rarely to enjoy it—or, worse still, to the private gallery of Smith or Jones of the plethoric purse. . . . Now it is true that art always has been a matter of luxury, but there is this difference between the régime of modern capitalism and that of classical antiquity, or that of the Renaissance. In the first place, in those periods there was an intimate connection between art and public life, and, in the second place, the artistic activity did not then confine itself solely to painting and sculpture, but extended its influence to the handicrafts as well. Thus there was no yawning chasm between art and life, and to a less degree was art a mere matter of luxury."

To Ruskin, and to William Morris and his companions, the writer pays full tribute for their effort to give an esthetic value to objects in common use, and to enable a man to make of his environment, his home, a work of art. To the reproach that these and similar productions are too costly, Mr. Karski answers that their costliness is not at present the essential fact. "The artist who devotes himself to industrial art first of all teaches us the ugliness of the wares offered to us by the dealers. He shows us that the 'renaissance cupboard' or the 'old German sofa' which the modest citizen buys to place in his sitting-room are abjectly, barbarously ugly." This "period furniture" was all very well so long as it corresponded with the "environment." But we too must produce furniture that will suit us, will correspond to our manner of life, our houses, our hygienic demands. Further, by the very fact that he refrains from imitation, the artist teaches us that it is possible to produce objects that will satisfy at the same time our needs and the demands of beauty. The costliness of material is not important, but such use of it that its characteristic beauty shall be made evident. "Mahogany is beautiful, but so is pine; and the problem is to treat pine in the manner best suited to it. The sin against every principle of

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good taste . . . is the falsehood of imitating mahogany in pine." Our household furniture is ugly because it is machine-made; but what law requires that machines shall make only ugly things? We have but to furnish them with designs that shall be beautiful and yet not belie the technical process. Our machinery produces ugly objects because we try to make these objects look as tho they were not so made, and they are as false in the matter of beauty as they are in those of durability and usefulness. . . . We say in praise of a given object, "made by hand." Prejudice! Our machines already can accomplish absolutely everything that can be produced by the human hand; but it is not to the interest of the capitalist to introduce such perfect machines. It is the old story, complains Mr. Karski: "We blame our machines for the useless ugliness of their products, while we should blame the capitalistic régime which puts the machines to a false use."

But the future is bright, and Mr. Karski concurs with Mr. Van der Emde when he predicts that "the art which is coming will be more personal than the one which is past, for at no period has the desire of man for self-knowledge been so strong; and the place where he can best assert his individuality is in his home, which each one of us will build after his own will and the desires of his own heart."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE DUTY OF THE CLERGY AS LITERAH MONITORS.

"A NOVELETTE-SODDEN woman is hardly a less depressing spectacle than a gin-sodden man," declares Mr. Francis Gribble, an English novelist, "and the matter is one for the moralist no less than for the literary critic." What can be done, he asks, to wean the great mass of readers from books that are not so much vicious as fatuous, and that result only in "mean ideals, false views of life, and the stultifying of the intelligence"? The criticisms of the literary journals will not influence this class of readers, for they never read literary journals. The only way to reach them is to send them missionaries whose opinions they are accustomed to respect, and, since a great number of the novelette readers are regularly church or chapel goers, Mr. Gribble thinks that "the obvious missionaries in such a case are the clergy of all denominations." He continues (in *Literature*, January 4):

"What I invite them [the clergy] to do is not to insist so much on the 'be good and let who will be clever' theory. It is an absurd theory; for it is a very poor sort of goodness that is compatible with wilful and avoidable stupidity, and a certain measure of cleverness is necessary in order that potential goodness may become actual. The clergy, of course, know this as well as I do; but a good many of them have a certain timidity in the practical application of their knowledge. They are afraid of giving offence by rebuking the imbecility of the pious. They accept as church workers and Sunday-school teachers scores and even hundreds of young women of poor intellectual capacity who get more and more empty-minded as the years roll on because of the rubbish that they read. Can not they reverse this policy?

"One can not expect them, perhaps, to treat the people who stunt their intellectual growth by reading rubbish quite as they treat notorious evil-livers. That would be too revolutionary a change, tho I think a case might be made out for it. But I can picture a clergyman speaking like this, not merely in the pulpit, but in his ordinary intercourse with his parishioners:

"'What do you read? Novelettes? The serials in the halfpenny papers? The novels of —— and ——? I thought so. That accounts for your stupidity. You are committing the sin of the man in the parable who hid his talent in the napkin. You are destroying your brains no less surely than the drunkard. You are making yourselves as unfit as the drunkard for any decent society. Separately these books that you read may be harmless. Taken collectively, they do more harm than any single so-called "wicked" book that ever was written. They make you fatuous, and I refuse to have fatuous people about me teaching in Sunday-schools or doing any other kind of church work. If you were born stupid, you can not help it, but to keep yourselves stupid by reading inept stories is grossly immoral behavior. It is bad for you, bad for your children, if you have any, and bad for every one who comes in contact with you. Go and think this over quietly.'

"Such might the clergy speak. The admonition would come with much more effect from them than from the literary critic, for they have infinitely more influence over the people who need it. If they would exert their influence they might really strike a blow at the pernicious nonsense which is now so widely circulated. Can they be induced to do so?"

A Shoemaker's View of "The Portion of Labor."—Literary critics are sometimes accused of over-severity in reviewing books, but it would be difficult to match the caustic qualities of the following criticism, written by a shoemaker, of Mary E. Wilkins's new novel on shoe-factory life. The critique appears in the current issue of *The Union Boot and Shoe Worker* (Boston):

"'The Portion of Labor,' by Mary E. Wilkins, deals with shoe-factory life, labor troubles, and love affairs. It is a wonderfully foolish book, of the 'imperceptible movement,' 'indescribable sensation,' 'firm elusiveness' sort. The heroine has 'a New England mind'; sometimes walks so fast she appears 'to be flying'; 'when she turned her head her eyeballs gleamed crimson'; there was about her 'a mystery not of darkness but of light'; and 'she would have been a great genius had she more than begun to glimpse the breadth and freedom of the outer world through her paling of life.' Her eloquence persuaded the factory workers to start a strike when there was no chance of winning, and she gallantly leads them back to work again to accept a reduction in wages after they have starved all winter.

"The authoress did not know what she was writing about, and yet she must have been paid for her book. That is the most remarkable thing about the book. To think that it was paid for! And printed and published by the most well-known publishing house in the country, and even sold! It is discouraging. The shoe-workers she wrote about had to do their work well in order to be even poorly paid, but this author is fairly well paid for doing work which the most ignorant shoe-worker could not have failed to do much better. And the author has as absurd an idea of business as she has of labor. To use one of her favorite adjectives, her conceptions are 'fluffy.'

"By and by, perhaps, people will not read such books, and then the world will save the cost of printing, binding, advertising them, etc., which will prove a great economy to the world, and labor may get a portion of the amount saved."

NOTES.

THE death of Aubrey De Vere removes a poet who was writing sonnets long enough ago for Wordsworth to read and praise them. Altho he never attained to general popularity, his work was highly esteemed by literary connoisseurs for its beauty of diction and delicacy of finish.

"IF any author wants a good advertisement for serious books," says *The Congregationalist*, "let him become President of the United States." President Roosevelt's "Strenuous Life" has been printed four times since its author entered the White House, and a French publishing house has just arranged for a translation of his "Cromwell" into French.

TOLSTOY'S latest novel, "Forty Years," is appearing in the pages of *The New Age* (London) and of *The Comrade* (New York), a new illustrated Socialist monthly. The story deals with social and religious aspects of peasant life, and is based upon a "Legend of Little Russia" popularized by Nicolas Kostamaroff, the Russian historian.

AN instructor in English literature in Tufts College recently tested the knowledge of the average undergraduate in regard to standard English authors, by submitting to his students a list of four groups of questions as follows: Name six plays of Shakespeare and two novels by Scott. Who is the author of "Paradise Lost," "The Pickwick Papers," "The Biglow Papers," "Adam Bede," "Idylls of the King," "Abou Ben Adhem"? In what book does each of the following characters occur: Mordecai, Iago, Becky Sharp, King Agrippa, Minnehaha? Name one work each of Wordsworth, Carlyle, Ruskin, Matthew Arnold, Browning. The examinees were sixteen men and eleven women—three seniors, thirteen juniors, nine sophomores, two freshmen—twenty-seven in all. Fifteen could not name two of Scott's novels, but only two failed to name six of Shakespeare's plays. Seven did not know who wrote the "Idylls of the King," twenty did not know "Iago," and thirteen did not know "Becky Sharp." Twenty-four knew no work of Matthew Arnold's, fifteen no work of Carlyle's or Browning's, and eighteen no work of Ruskin's.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

THE FAULTS OF SCIENTIFIC LANGUAGE.

THE talk of the scientific man is not only unintelligible to the layman, but its technicality is also objectionable from the standpoint of science itself, so we are told by T. A. Rickard in a letter published in *Science* (January 24). After deploring "that inexact thinking should be evidenced by vagueness of expression," which "is often veiled by the liberal use of sonorous Greek-Latin words," he goes on to say:

"Barrie has remarked that in this age the man of science appears to be the only one who has anything to say—and the only one who does not know how to say it. It is far otherwise in politics, an occupation which numbers among its followers a great many persons who have the ability for speaking far beyond anything worth the saying that they have to say. Nor is it so in the arts, the high priests of which, according to Huxley, have 'the power of expression so cultivated that their sensual caterwauling may be almost mistaken for the music of the spheres.' In science there is a language as of coded telegrams, by the use of which a limited amount of information is conveyed through the medium of six-syllabled words. Even when not thus overburdened with technical terms it is too often the case that scientific conceptions are conveyed in a raw and unpalatable form, mere indigestible chunks of knowledge, as it were, which are apt to provoke mental dyspepsia. Why, I ask, should the standard English prose of the day be a chastened art and the writing of science, in a great scientific era, merely an unkempt dressing of scientific ideas? The luminous expositions of Huxley, the occasional irradiating imagery of Tyndall, the manly speech of Le Conte, and of a very few others, all serve simply to emphasize the fact that the literature of scientific research as a whole is characterized by a flat and ungainly style, which renders it distasteful to all but those who have a great hunger for learning."

As an example of the vagueness of expression that he condemns, the writer instances a case in which the origin of a perplexing ore deposit was recently imputed to the effects produced by the 'dynamic power' which had shattered a certain mountain. He says:

"'Dynamic' is of Greek derivation and means powerful, therefore a 'powerful power' had done this thing; but in physics the word is used in the sense of active, as opposed to 'static' or stationary, and it implies motion resulting from the application of force. In the case quoted, and in many similar instances, the word 'agency' or 'activity' would serve to interpret the hazy idea of the writer, and there is every reason to infer, from the context, that he substituted the term 'dynamic power' merely as a frippery of speech. It is much easier to talk grandiloquently about a 'dynamic power' which perpetrates unutterable things and reconstructs creation in the twinkling of an eye than it is to make a careful study of a region, trace its structural lines, and decipher the relations of a complicated series of faults."

Again, big words are often used simply because they are big. For instance, a mining expert recently described a famous lode as traversing "on the one hand a feldspathic tufaceous rock" and "on the other hand a metamorphic matrix of a somewhat argillo-arenaceous composition." This, says the writer, is "scientific nonsense," the description meaning literally a "changed matter of a somewhat clayey-sandy composition, which, in Anglo-Saxon, is m-u-d!" The writer goes on to say:

"Among certain scientific men there is a feeling that scientists should address themselves only to fellow scientists, and that to become an expositor to the unlearned is to lose caste among the learned. It is the survival of the narrow spirit of the dark ages, before modern science was born. . . . . In its very infancy geology was nearly choked with big words, for Lyell, the father of modern geology, said, seventy years ago, that the study of it was 'very easy, when put into plainer language than scientific writers choose often unnecessarily to employ.' At this day even the publications of the Geological Surveys of the United States and the Australian colonies, for example, are occasionally restricted in usefulness by erring in this respect. . . . . .

"From a wide experience among those engaged in mining I can testify that a large part of the literature thus prepared is useless to them, and that no one regrets it more deeply than they, because there is a marked tendency among this class of workers to appreciate the assistance which science can give. Take, for example, a sentence like the following, extracted from one of the recent reports of the United States Geological Survey: 'The ore forms a series of imbricating lenses, or a stringer lead, in the slates, the quartz conforming as a rule to the carunculated schistose structures, tho occasionally breaking across laminæ, and sometimes the slate is so broken as to form a reticulated deposit.' This was written by one of our foremost geologists, and, when translated, the sentence is found to convey a useful fact, but is it likely to be clear to any one but a traveling dictionary?"

In conclusion, the writer points out that speech is a faculty that appears to divide man from all other living things, while at the same time the imperfection of it weighs him down continually. He says:

"To be able to express oneself perfectly would be divine, to be unable to make oneself understood *is* human. In 'Man's Place in Nature,' Huxley points out that the endowment of intelligible speech separates man from the brutes which are most like him, namely, the anthropoid apes, whom he otherwise resembles closely in substance and in structure. . . . Considered from this standpoint, language is a factor in the evolution of the race and an instrument which works for ethical progress."

Under these circumstances, it will be seen that scientific men—at least those who use such language as is here reprobated—are wilfully retarding the evolution of the race and may be regarded as little better than degenerates. Hence scientific writers had better read over their pieces and slash vigorously at the Latin and Greek words until the residuum may be plainly "understanded of the people."

AMERICAN SCIENCE AND THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTION.

THE reproach against American science, that so little is being done to foster advanced research, seems likely to be removed, in part at least, by such institutions as those founded by Mr. Rockefeller in New York and Mr. Carnegie in Washington. Altho the details of the manner in which Mr. Carnegie's gift will be used have not been made public, and altho its objects include the promotion of literature and art as well as of science, there is little doubt that science will benefit largely by the opportunities that it will offer. An editorial writer in *The Electrical Review* has the following to say on the subject:

"It is a curious fact that, while in this country we have gone further in engineering, which means the application of science to practise, than any other people, yet in the last two or three decades we have fallen behind other nations in the advance of pure science. If we look to see who are the leaders of thought in various departments of scientific activity, we find that nearly all of them are European. This is true not only in medicine, biology, and chemistry, but, singularly enough, also in electrical physics and in practically every science except astronomy. Electrochemistry, the newest development of electrical application, is practically due to Van't Hoff, a Dutchman, Arrhenius, a Swede, and Raoult, a Frenchman. Electrical physics began with Faraday, was nurtured by Maxwell and Kelvin, and seems to be advancing with tremendous strides through the labors of J. J. Thomson, all of them Englishmen. From Bunsen to Berthelot the science of chemistry seems to have made its home in France and in Germany.

"The reasons are not far to see: In England the Royal Institution has fostered the labors of such men as Faraday, Thomson, and Dewar. In France the Collège de France has given opportunity for research of all kinds, while both Government and citizens united in establishing the Pasteur Institute, which may be looked upon as the source of advancement in the recent science of biology. In Germany the conditions surrounding university life are such that professors have both abundant leisure

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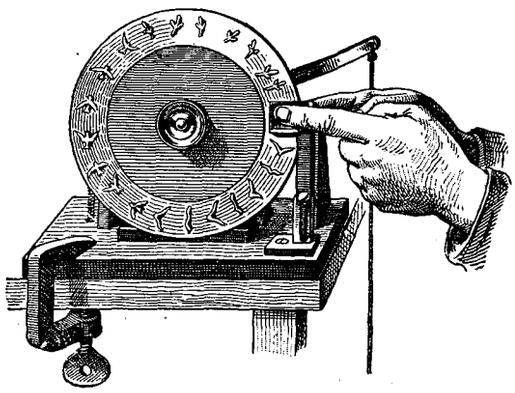
and almost limitless opportunity to pursue purely scientific research.

"In this country things have been different. Our university professors have been compelled to teach, and up to the time of Mr. Carnegie's most wise and far-seeing foundation there has been no analogy to the institutions mentioned above. Very few men have enjoyed the combination of leisure and opportunity necessary to the prosecution of scientific research. We are a busy people, and our national spirit has been evident even in our universities. Mr. Carnegie has given the opportunity; nobody will believe that we can not produce men to avail themselves of it with credit and worthiness."

MOVING PICTURES FOR THE BLIND.

WHEN one sense is absent or impaired, there is often a quickening of one or more of the others to make up for it. Thus in the blind, the senses of touch and hearing are often unusually acute. This has been utilized by a Frenchman in the



CINEMATOGRAPH FOR THE BLIND.

construction of a device resembling the toy called the "zoetrope," that was the precursor of the cinematograph, the vitascope, and other machines for exhibiting pictures having the illusion of motion. Only in this case the pictures are replaced by images in relief, and they are apprehended not by the eye, but by the touch. This device is described as follows by M. C. Marsillon in *Cosmos* (Paris, January 11). He says:

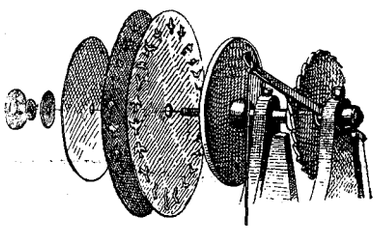
"The idea of a cinematograph for the blind would seem, in the strict acceptation of the term, to be a cruel irony. . . . Nevertheless, such a device exists. It is the invention of a young physicist, M. F. Dussand, a combination of electrician and philanthropist, to whom we already owe an ingenious microphonograph; and it is of wonderful simplicity, altho destined to furnish much amusement to those unfortunately deprived of sight.

"The inventor thought that it would be possible to give to the blind the notion of the motion and displacement of objects by using a cinematograph in which images in relief should take the place of photographs. These reliefs, passing more or less swiftly under their fingers, would enable them to follow with interest, and at the same time with profit for their intellectual development, the flight of a bird, the wave breaking on the shore, the motion of the stars in the sky, the tossing of a bough in the breeze, the galloping of the horse, etc.

"Thanks to this device, a general method for the education of the sense of touch in the blind has been invented. Besides this, the instrument that we are about to describe has enabled us to make a comparative scientific study of the senses of touch and sight from the point of view of the time necessary for perception, and of the persistence of the impression.

"The cinematograph for the blind is composed of a circular metallic plate with a horizontal axis on which is mounted a toothed wheel. This plate may be rotated by means of a pedal. Two very thin circular sheets of tin, of diameter slightly larger than that of the plate, bear on their edges, in relief, representations of a moving object in the different phases of its motion. The two sheets are applied to each other in such manner that the reliefs exactly correspond, the hollow sides facing each other, so that the sensation of the actual object is given to the touch.

"The tin circles have holes at the center so that they can be slid on the axis of the central plate. They are held in place by a metal piece, and a second metallic disk is put on the other side. The whole is then fastened by a screw.



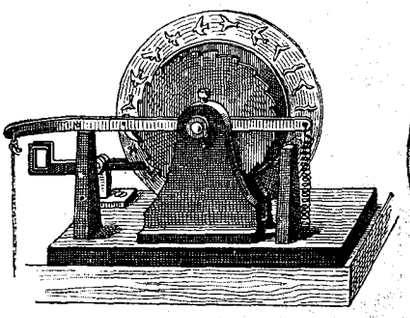
APPARATUS TAKEN APART.

"The reliefs on the two tin sheets project beyond the two disks. They pass in succession between two small apertures on which the blind person presses the index fingers of both hands.

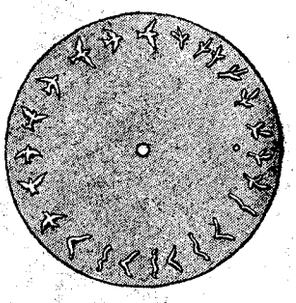
"The rapid succession of the same object in different positions of motion gives the blind person the illusion that he has a moving object under his fingers.

"We should add that the inventor intends to give to every one the full and entire liberty of constructing this ingenious instrument on his own account. He simply wishes to see the application to an increasingly larger number of cases, of a method that rests on observation of the way in which one sense can take the place of another that is totally destroyed, and on the possibility of its development by exercise when vestiges of it remain."

We are not told by M. Marsillon whether the illusion produced by this relief-zoetrope is vivid, but one essential difference between it and the ordinary one that operates by vision is noticeable. In the latter an illusion would not be produced by a simple succession of pictures in different phases of motion, passing before an aperture. It is necessary that the eye should see each momentarily as it is in front of the opening, and not as it enters or leaves the field of vision. This is effected in the ordinary zoetrope or "magic wheel" by causing the observer to look through slits in a moving screen. The same effect is produced in the magic-lantern cinematograph by throwing a quick succession of pictures on the illuminated screen. If these were seen moving from one side to the other, the illusion would be destroyed. As we have seen, there is no device of this kind in the arrangement just described, and if an illusion is produced its conditions must be different in the case of the two senses—touch and sight.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



REAR VIEW, SHOWING MECHANISM.



ONE OF THE TIN PLATES.

Becquerel Rays and Bacteria.—The radiation resembling the Roentgen rays in its properties, which is continuously emitted from certain substances, has already been noticed several times in these columns. Its discoverer, M. Henri Becquerel, has already found that it is so injurious to the human skin that those substances that emit it powerfully must be enclosed in a leaden tube if they are to be carried about the person. Now it appears that it is also fatal to bacteria. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (January 11):

"The bactericidal properties of sunlight have been known since they were demonstrated by Downes and Blunt in 1877. It is also well known that these properties are not shared equally

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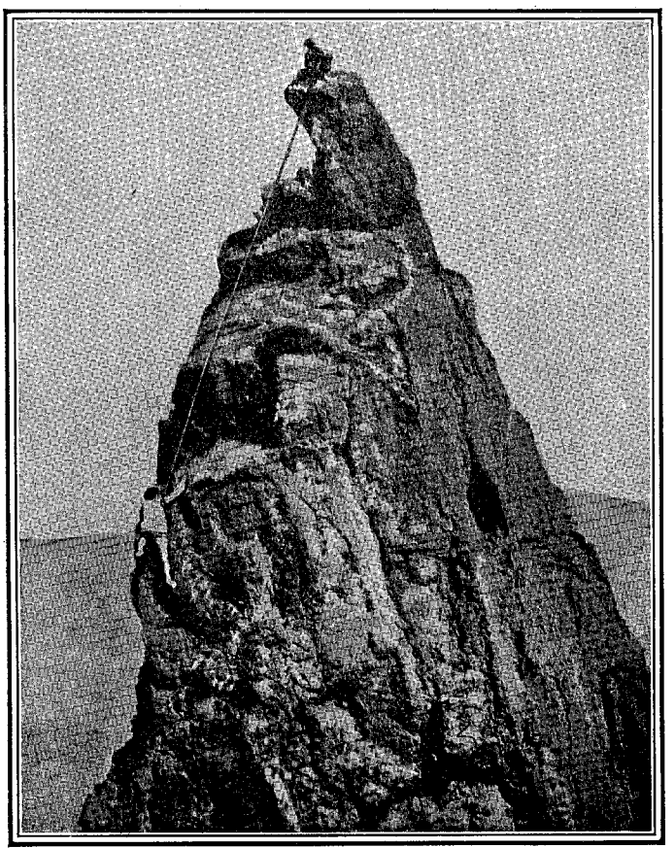
by all parts of the spectrum, but that they belong specially to the blue, violet, and ultra-violet rays. The researches of Becquerel and Curie have shown that the radiations emitted by a radium apparatus (Becquerel rays) do not form a homogeneous whole, but that they are divided into two groups—those that pass easily through different media and those that can do so only with difficulty. The solar radiations and the Becquerel rays have thus a cerrtain degree of similarity from the physical point of view. It therefore becomes allowable to ask whether the two groups of Becquerel rays, like the two solar groups, are also differentiated by their bactericidal properties. This question has been answered by E. Aschkinass and W. Caspari. The experiments of these investigators, which are described in the November number of the *Annalen der Physik*, show that the Becquerel rays have very pronounced bactericidal properties, and that these properties belong to the second group of radiations, that is to say, to those that are easily absorbed by the media that they traverse. The rays therefore resemble those of the sun not only in their physical properties but also in their action on microorganisms."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

MORTALITY FROM MOUNTAIN CLIMBING.

IN the vital statistics of mountainous countries death by accident in climbing plays a considerable part. That people are permitted to risk their lives in the pursuit of mere excitement is regarded by many authorities as unwise, but undoubtedly the



CLIMBING THE PEAK OF MATTERHORN.

mountain-climbers would regard any restriction as undue restraint of their personal liberty. The following notice of mortality among climbers in Switzerland is from *Cosmos* (January 11):

"The mountains put a sudden end to a greater number of lives every year than is generally supposed. Many of these catastrophes are unknown beyond the localities where they occur, and the fame of them does not go further than the valley where the rash tourists have broken their bones, paying dear for the boldness that has impelled them along abrupt slopes, slippery edges, and icy peaks.

"Nevertheless, these deaths, unknown to the general public, are registered, classified, and reported by the local authorities. . . . . .

"From an official report that has just been published, it appears that in 1901, in Switzerland alone, accidents on mountains amounted to 119, and that death occurred in all of these. This figure is double that of 1900 and represents the highest total that has hitherto been recorded. The majority of these accidents took place in the neighborhood of Chamounix.

"A glance at the accompanying illustration, which is taken from *The Scientific American*, will show why Alpine climbing presents so frequent chances of death. We may even perhaps conclude that climbers are fortunate not to break bones any oftener than they do, in indulging in such violent gymnastics.

"This picture represents one of the most difficult stages of the ascent of the Matterhorn—the fascinating peak, whose summit is so difficult to gain. The first attempts to scale it were in 1858, and others followed in 1859, 1860, 1861, and 1865, the two last under the direction of the English climber Edward Whymper.

"The ascent of 1865 was particularly disastrous; the party numbered eight, the guides Croz and Pierre Tangwalder, their two sons, Lord Francis Douglas, M. Hadow, the Rev. Charles Hudson, and Edward Whymper. Only four returned; Hudson, Hadow, Croz, and Douglas were precipitated into the abyss by the rupture of the rope that joined them to their companions.

"The Matterhorn has already lost 30 human lives. The most recent ascent was attempted in July, 1901, by five excursionists, including two ladies and two guides. One of the women fell 30 meters [98 feet], carrying with her a guide and the other woman. Strangely enough she was not killed and neither was the guide, but the latter lost his reason."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST

LIGHTING BY DISSOLVED ACETYLENE.

A NEW method of storing acetylene gas for lighting purposes has just been introduced in France. According to a communication by M. E. Fouché, published in the *Revue Générale des Sciences*, this method is absolutely free from danger of explosion and is likely to be generally useful, especially where portability is desired. The gas, instead of being stored in its gaseous state or compressed to a liquid, is dissolved in the liquid hydrocarbon known as acetone. Says M. Fouché:

"Since 1896, Messrs. Claude and Hess have had the idea of employing the solubility of acetylene in some liquid to obtain an accumulation of the gas in portable receivers at much less pressure than liquefaction necessitates. They thus hoped to diminish the dangers due to the liquefied gas whose pressure at 37° C. [99° F.] is 68 atmospheres. To this end all known liquids were experimented with, and the coefficient of solubility was determined for each. Among them acetone attracted the attention of the inventors particularly and seemed to them best fitted to the use in view, because its boiling-point (143° F.) is not too low and it is already prepared on a commercial scale."

A company for placing the matter on a commercial basis was formed. It has been found that the acetone must be practically pure, as dilution with water diminishes its dissolving power. The pressure must be kept below 10 kilograms (22 pounds) if the free liquid is used, for above this there is danger of decomposition and consequent explosion. To completely obviate danger of combustion in railway collisions, etc., the receptacles are filled with a fine porous material, and it is found then that the pressure may be raised to 35 kilograms (77 pounds) without danger of explosion. The receptacles in use are in three sizes, holding respectively 2 liters, 12 liters, and 100 liters (one-half gallon, 3 gallons, and 25 gallons). The amount of gas that can be held is one hundred times the volume of the receiver for the normal pressure of 22 pounds. The gas escapes at a variable pressure, so that a device is necessary for making it uniform. It is expected that the system of lighting by dissolved acetylene will be used to great advantage in railway cars, automobiles, outdoor entertainments, and also in country houses, shops, warehouses, etc. The

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gas may be used with the Welsbach mantle, with which it gives very satisfactory results.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

AN ELECTRICIAN ON THE DANGERS OF ELECTRIC TRACTION.

THAT electric traction should present its own special problems, involving the avoidance of its own particular dangers, is of course natural; but that an eminent inventor of electrical devices should feel moved to warn the public against these dangers at a time when we are looking to electric traction as a means of safety in travel, is certainly worthy of note. Hence no little sensation has been caused by a letter from George Westinghouse to the New York *Times* warning the public that the substitution of electricity for steam as a means of propulsion in the Park Avenue tunnel might not achieve the results that most people would expect. His points are thus summarized in *The Electrical Review* (January 25):

"To sum up Mr. Westinghouse's views, the possibility of higher speeds from electric traction, while not extending the vision of the engineer in charge of the apparatus, will necessitate a greater distance within which to stop trains. Again, the distribution of a great weight of apparatus beneath one or more cars of a train, more or less loosely supported, with a small clearance above the rails and road-bed, requires a greater degree of precaution than is the case with present steam cars. Further, a short-circuit is sufficient instantly to set fire to wooden cars, and when a total wreck results from accidents, which are inevitable with any mode of traction, the debris scattered about over live and running rails would invite further and serious accidents. On account of these considerations, and especially when the system under consideration is installed in a tunnel, Mr. Westinghouse has uttered a note of warning."

The editorial comment of *The Electrical Review* on this is as follows:

"It would be an unworthy member of the engineering profession who would attempt to stand in the way of the introduction of the most scientific, serviceable, and reliable safety appliances for any purpose. The dangers to which Mr. Westinghouse calls attention certainly exist, altho it is doubtful whether they exist in such marked degree as to render precaution against them more important than that against certain other dangers which surround every variety of transportation, whether by land or sea. The inflammability of cars is a subject upon which much has been said and written. In the not remote past there have been dreadful accidents upon steam-operated railways in which cars were set afire by lamps or stoves or by the locomotives themselves. Several years ago the legislature of the State of New York, and subsequently those of other States, passed laws requiring the suppression of the car stove and of the car lamp in the interests of public safety. Perhaps if manufacturing had been advanced to its present point they might have gone a step further and suppressed the wooden car. No one can fail to agree with Mr. Westinghouse that fireproof cars are very desirable and that electric-traction systems should be surrounded by every apparatus of safety.

"It is to be hoped, however, that this warning, emanating as it does from so distinguished an engineer, and one so identified with the progress of electrical engineering in this country as to rank among the first in the list of productive agencies in the electrical field, should not be misinterpreted into any attack upon electric-traction systems. This, indeed, he has explicitly denied. Coming at this time his communication may seem to give to those opposed to the extension of electric railway traction a valid argument against such a system. The contrary is true, because, from the very nature of the suggestions made by Mr. Westinghouse, the remedy for all of the dangers mentioned in his remarks is clearly shown."

Criticism of his attitude has brought out from Mr. Westinghouse a second letter, defining his attitude more precisely. This also appears in *The Times* and is dated January 18. Says the writer:

"No one can have a stronger belief than I entertain of the advantages to be derived from the use of electricity in the operation of trains. A lifelong experience, however, in connection with safety appliances upon railways has caused me to view the subject from quite a different standpoint from that usually taken, especially by inventors and promoters, and in some cases by manufacturers of electrical apparatus, who evidently dislike to emphasize the dangers attending the application of so much electrical machinery beneath the ordinary combustible cars now generally in use, and the utilization of which has been contemplated in order to keep down the total cost of installation. . . . . .

"The public announcement of Mr. Yerkes, who has had so many years of experience in matters of this kind, and proposes to construct his cars for the underground railways in London of non-combustible material, is a corroboration of the views I sought to bring to the attention of the public through your columns.

"I am not disturbed by personal criticisms based upon a misapprehension of my motives, which are entirely in the interest of the public and not in the slightest degree governed by my personal interests, It may be to my credit to render a public service."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"EGYPT, which in all probability is the oldest mining country in the world, may take its place again as a producer of gold after an intermission of many centuries," says *The Engineering and Mining Journal*. "Recent explorations in the desert section along the borders of the Red Sea have shown the existence of very ancient workings, and also the probability that some of these may be reopened with profit. Several English companies have been organized to exploit these mines, and their value will be thoroughly tested."

"THE immense improvement of the health of the Cuban community since it has been under American control is a testimony to the advantage accruing from modern sanitary knowledge and methods," says *The British Medical Journal*. "The island has been one of hygienic ill-fame for centuries, but vigorous methods have not only minimized the effects of yellow fever, but have greatly reduced the prevalence of malaria and the mortality generally. Such striking results will encourage those who have commenced a crusade against disease in the tropics."

ANDREW CARNEGIE, in a recent talk to the New York Railroad Y. M. C. A., predicted great increase in railway speeds to be attained by the abolition of curves. He said, as reported in *The Railway and Engineering Review*, January 25: "Your sons who are to succeed you on the New York Central will run trains at a hundred miles an hour, double your present speed, just as you are running trains at double the speed of thirty years ago. The line will be straight. In the language of Scripture, 'the crooked places,' that is the curves, 'will be made straight.' . . . Nothing but a straight line will be up-to-date in 1950, or before that."

THE following suggestion comes from "Father Tabb," of St. Charles College, Ellicott, Md.:

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST.—As it is the *interval* in language and music that determines the sense, may it not likewise mean more in pathology that has yet been conceived? Something of this physicians observe in fevers and spasms; but has any one yet studied the intervals of *pain*? The slightest variations of temperature are noted, and may it not be that as much lies *between* as is found in the indicating symptoms themseives?

Yours very truly,
JOHN B. TABB.

A SWEDISH inventor named Sjostrand has constructed an ingenious safety appliance for vessels, which he calls a "water kite." As described in the *Annalen der Hydrographie*, it consists "of an aluminium plate suspended by a wire and so balanced by weights that the motion of the vessel causes it to maintain a fixed depth so long as the speed remains constant. It acts, in short, like a kite except that it swims downward instead of flying upward. Its depth remains substantially the same for speeds of from five to fifteen knots. When the kite strikes an obstacle, it is detached from the wire, the change in the tension of which causes an alarm-bell to ring. The kite, however, remains attached to a second wire by which it can be recovered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN discussing Marconi's feats, *The Electrical World and Engineer* calls attention (January 18) to his personal qualities as a factor in his success and especially in the confidence felt by so many electrical experts in the reality of his results in transatlantic signaling. It says: "It will be recalled that in the five years or more in which his name has been prominently before the world, Signor Marconi has at no time announced what he expected to accomplish, in every case the public having obtained knowledge of his plans only after they had been carried to successful completion. To this is largely due the confidence he has inspired and which caused his unsupported statement as to the reception of the famous signal at St. Johns to be accepted without question by all who knew of the man. At the dinner Prof. Elihu Thomson said that when asked by a newspaper reporter if he placed confidence in Marconi's statement, he replied, 'If Marconi said he did it, I believe he did'—which is the same reply made to a newspaper reporter by Edison; and Dr. Pupin, in his remarks at the dinner, said that he would not now believe that the signals had been received if he did not know Mr. Marconi personally. Surely this is a case of a virtue meeting with merited reward."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

HOW SHALL WE THINK OF THE DEAD?

IN reply to a correspondent who writes to him asking for words of assurance regarding a future life, and for a more definite knowledge of how we should think of the dead, Dr. Lyman Abbott essays to throw some new light on the problem of immortality. He prefaces his statement by saying that he finds it impossible to think of the dead without thinking of the living, for his thought of the dead is based upon his thought of the living. He continues (in *The Outlook*, January 4):

"It is the postulate of all my thinking that there are two worlds—an outer and an inner, a material and a spiritual, a world governed by inflexible law and a world of self-governed liberty, a world discerned by eye and ear and touch, and a world discerned by consciousness. If the philosopher assures me that these two are one, I do not dispute him; perhaps they are; nay, probably they are; but in all my thinking I think of them as two worlds, cooperative but contrasted. I think of the spiritual world as ever manifesting itself through the material world—a perpetual but invisible Presence, veiled yet revealed in all phenomena: a love of beauty in all forms of beauty, an intellectual skill in all mechanical contrivances, a true spiritual consciousness in all seemingly unconscious operations of nature; an ever-present and eternal Energy from whom all things proceed—an Energy whose thought is in all Nature's ingenuities, whose purpose is in all life-processes. I conceive of Him, the ever-conscious Artist in every flower, the ever-conscious Artisan in all correlated forces, the All-Father is all history and in all lives. I conceive Him setting me off from Himself, as a spark is struck by the hammer from the red-hot iron, to be, like Him, a lover of beauty and a creator of beauty, a lover of truth and an utterer of truth, a lover of righteousness and a doer of righteousness; and yet, like Him, free to choose the ugly, the false, the unrighteous; and because thus free, fitted to be His companion; able to be at one with Him or to separate myself from Him, able to think His thoughts, share His purpose, be partaker of His life, or to be indifferent or averse to Him; capable of being His companion and His friend, and therefore capable of being His enemy."

The part that the material world and the physical organs play in the development of the individual life, says Dr. Abbott, may be divided into three stages. In the first stage the material organs minister to the life of the spirit. In the second stage, such growth of the spirit as can be attained on the material plane is substantially achieved. In the third stage, the physical organs begin to appear as a clog upon the spirit, and man becomes keenly aware of limitation. Dr. Abbott declares:

"The artist is conscious of a beauty which he can not interpret through the brush; the poet of truths which he can not frame into verse; the orator of a life which transcends all his powers of expression. While all others are praising his creations he is growing increasingly dissatisfied with them. His life has grown at once too large and too delicate to be expressed by the tools with which he is furnished. He longs at times for a subtler brush with which to depict beauty, a finer language than words afford to express his inexpressible life. Moreover, as he begins to feel the need of finer tools they begin to grow poorer. His eye begins to lose the keenness of its vision; his hand the deftness of its touch; his sluggish brain refuses to obey his call, and the words which used to come in flocks at his bidding come slowly and singly or not at all. Sometimes the spirit remains in its prison long after it has ceased to be a palace beautiful, as if to show us how dreadful this world would be were we all to live our life here after the material organs had ceased to be a help and had become a hindrance. But generally before this time comes the prison walls fall away, and the emancipated spirit enters upon a new tho unseen habitation fitted for its larger development; the dulled tools that are losing their value are taken away and the worker is given a new equipment in the new world for the richer, finer life to which, after this brief earthly schooling, he is called."

Thus, the body, its purposes all served, returns to the earth from which it came, "dust to dust, ashes to ashes"; and the spirit, set free, enters upon the career for which it has been unconsciously preparing. Dr. Abbott concludes:

"I think that there are no dead; I think that there is no death; I think that there is no long and dreary sleep, no waiting for a future resurrection of a body which has served its purpose and has no future purpose which it can serve; that life goes on unbroken by what we call death; that the resurrection of Jesus Christ was not an extraordinary event, but only an extraordinary evidence of an ordinary event; that he was the first fruits of them that sleep; that all rise from the dead as he rose from the dead, and live as he lives; that to die is 'to depart and to be with Christ, which is far better'; that every death is a resurrection, and that to every spirit God giveth a body as it pleaseth him. I think of death as a glad awakening from this troubled sleep which we call life; as an emancipation from a world which, beautiful tho it be, is still a land of captivity; as a graduation from this primary department into some higher rank in the hierarchy of learning. I think of the dead as possessing a more splendid equipment for a larger life of diviner service than was possible to them on earth—a life in which I shall in due time join them if I am counted worthy of their fellowship in the life eternal."

THOMAS JEFFERSON'S BIBLE.

WHATEVER may be his views of inspiration, every man who frequently consults the Scriptures has a Bible that is, in a sense, his own—one that represents, in its dog-ears, thumb-marks, and annotations, the spiritual personality of the user. Jonathan Edwards's Bible was the Bible of a theologian; Dwight L. Moody's of an evangelist; and Thomas Jefferson's (for the reputed "infidel" was a closer student of the Scriptures than those old New-England ladies who lowered their Bibles into the wells when they heard of his election to the Presidency), was that of a forerunner of the "higher critics" of the present day. A bill has been recently introduced into the lower house of Congress to authorize the printing of 9,000 copies of this "Bible" of Thomas Jefferson.

In his recent biography, "The True Thomas Jefferson," by William Eleroy Curtis, the following description is given:

"One of the most interesting objects in the Smithsonian Institution at Washington is known as 'Mr. Jefferson's Bible.' During his retirement at Monticello, after his return from the White House, he spent several months in the preparation of an arrangement of the New Testament which he intended to publish and to have translated into various Indian languages as a basis of a true religion. It is a little leather-bound volume, evidently intended for an account-book. With great neatness and care he pasted upon its pages four versions of the New Testament—Latin, Greek, French, and English—in parallel columns. The volume is made with the scissors and paste-pot, and a few interlineations and notes in Jefferson's minute handwriting. He took a copy of the New Testament and cut from it and threw away as worthless every verse and paragraph that to his mind was ambiguous or controversial, every statement of fact that would not have been admitted as evidence in the court of justice and all duplications in the narrative of the life of Christ. The remainder of the Gospels and the epistles are these, arranged in their proper chronological order: a passage from St. Luke being sandwiched between one from St. Matthew and one from St. John. His idea was to present the best account of every incident and fact in the lives of Christ and his apostles, with all their teachings that were undisputed and that required no interpretation.

"On the margins are explanatory notes and references. The index refers to the proper place of each passage in the ordinary Testament, so that the reader may compare it with the original if he desires to do so. He cites the sections of the Roman law under which Christ was tried, and attaches a map of Palestine showing the places mentioned in the New Testament, and a map of the world showing the knowledge of geography at the time of the crucifixion.

"In a letter to a Mr. Robinson, which evidently was written before he completed this work, Jefferson refers to it as follows:

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"I, too, have made a wee little book from the same materials which I call the "Philosophy of Jesus." It is a paradigma of his doctrines, made by cutting the texts out of the Book and arranging them on pages of a blank book in a certain order of time or subject. A more beautiful or precious morsel of ethics I have never seen. It is a document in proof that I am a real Christian; that is to say, a disciple of the doctrines of Jesus, very different from the Platonists who call me infidel and themselves Christians and preachers of the Gospel, while they draw all their characteristic dogmas from what its authors never said or saw. They have compounded from the heathen mysteries a system beyond the comprehension of man, of which the great reformer of the vicious ethics and deism of the Jews, were he to return to earth, would not recognize one feature. If I had time I would add to my little book the Greek, Latin, and French texts, in columns side by side, and I wish I could subjoin a translation of Gassendi's syntagma of the doctrines of Epicurus which, notwithstanding the calumnies of the Stoics and caricatures of Cicero, is the most rational system remaining of the philosophy of the ancients, as frugal of vicious indulgence and fruitful of virtue as the hyperbolical extravagances of his rival sects.'"

ALLEGED HERESY OF A METHODIST PROFESSOR.

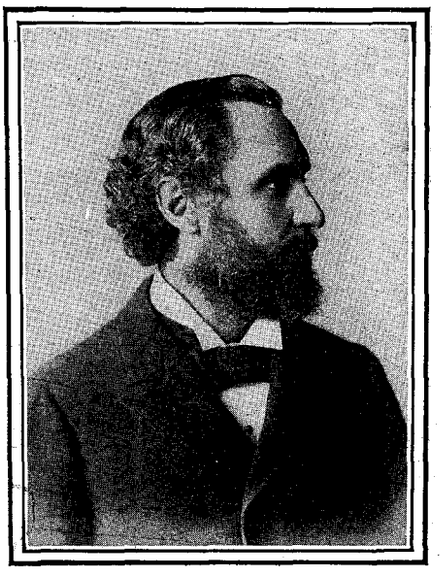
QUITE a sensation has been created in the Methodist Episcopal Church by the radical utterances of Prof. Charles W. Pearson, head of the department of English literature in the Northwestern University (Methodist), at Evanston, Ill. *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) declares that this is "the worst case of heresy that we have ever known in the Methodist Episcopal Church, if not, indeed, in any orthodox body." He "not only eliminates everything that is supernatural, but accuses every minister and Bible teacher of rank hypocrisy." The same paper says further:

"There can be no condonation of his deliberate and libelous utterances. Because of his brutal assaults upon the verities of Scripture, upon the person and supernatural work of Jesus Christ, upon the Methodist Episcopal Church, and its believing multitudes at home and in the foreign field, we unequivocally demand his dismissal from his professorship. The Methodist Episcopal Church allows marked tolerance in individual opinion on non-essentials, but it has no place in its fold for any man who attacks the very citadel of its faith. Let the institution immediately purge itself of the unbearable reproach which this man has brought upon it, and upon the denomination at large."

The Methodists of Chicago are equally stirred over Professor Pearson's alleged heterodoxy. Several pastors have preached sermons on the subject, and at one of the weekly meetings of the Methodist ministers of Chicago, a presiding elder, the Rev. F. A. Hardin, is reported to have said: "If I had the power and ability, I would skin that man, salt his hide, and tack it on the barn-door, before the ordinary preacher could sharpen his jack-knife on his boot-leg." He further expressed the unministerial desire to "stand him on his head and pour vinegar into both ears, and let him remain that way until he got some sense." Commenting on these and similar amenities, the Chicago *Tribune* remarks, in humorous vein:

"When Professor Pearson, of Northwestern University, left his own peaceful domain of English literature, where he was a kind of priest to the muses in general and dwelt 'in regions mild of calm and serene air,' it was rather unfortunate that of all the foreign fields into which he might have strayed he should have chosen that particular one in which hard knocks are most to be had and in which only the trained controversialist is likely to escape being torn to pieces. This is the point on which Professor Pearson should be commiserated. He has gone into a fight where the amateur is usually unhorsed and stamped into the mud."

Professor Pearson's chief offense is his published statement that "Biblical infallibility is a superstitious and hurtful tradition," and that the miracles of both Old and New Testaments are "mere poetic fancies, incredible and untrue." The stories of the fiery furnace, the "ravens" of Elijah, and the dividing of the waters are declared to be "crude and childish legends," as are also the miraculous stories of the New Testament. In considering the claim made for divine authorship of the Bible, he says: "The ten commandments were said to have been written by the finger of God on tablets of stone. If this language is not figurative, it is legendary and incredible, and no similar claim is made for any other part of the Bible." He bases his opposition to the miraculous upon his belief that "God is a spirit and speaks to man as a spirit and through the spirit," and that "all spiritual truth comes to man through his brain and conscience." The following is considered the most objectionable paragraph in his paper:



PROF. CHARLES W. PEARSON.

"Jesus told the scribes and Pharisees that they had made the word of God of none effect through their tradition. Very many of our religious teachers of to-day are doing the same thing. Modern preaching lacks truth and power because so many churches cling to the utterly untenable tradition that the Bible is an infallible book. This dogma is their besetting sin. It is the golden calf of their idolatrous worship. It is the palpable lie that gives the ring of insincerity to all their moral exhortations."

The Christian Advocate (New York), the official organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, judges Professor Pearson's case no less severely than does *Zion's Herald*. In an editorial article, bearing the title "A Momentous Issue," it declares:

"Either Professor Pearson believes what he has printed or he does not: if he does, his sentiments disqualify him for the position there. If he does not believe, his indiscretion disqualifies him. Any claim from any quarter that he should remain impeaches either his sense or his morality.

"If professors avowing such views are to be retained in Methodist institutions, even at the price of silence hereafter—since without explicit retraction their mere presence there will be a perpetual reaffirmation of those views—then among the chief foes of the Methodist Episcopal Church must be counted officers responsible for such retention."

The Advance (Chicago, Cong.) remarks that it seems just now to be a fad amongst a certain small class of college professors to win "cheap notoriety" by assailing cherished beliefs. "In Professor Pearson's statement," it says, "we find only a rehash of the old arguments against the miraculous; nothing which has not been answered again and again." The Boston *Pilot* (Rom. Cath.) says that the whole incident is a legitimate result of "the fundamental principle of Protestantism, private interpretation." It continues:

"If there is no infallible church, no divinely inspired Scriptures, what warrant for immortality, what profit in moral code and self-denying life, in creed and public worship and missions to the heathen? Whoso looks thoughtfully on the life of our time has ample evidence that, outside of the Catholic Church, these questions are asked oftener every day, and that they are steadily getting their logical answer."

Unity (Chicago, undenom.) frankly accepts Professor Pear-

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son's conclusions, and observes that his friends "have known him a long time as a man who has been doing his own thinking." It says further:

"If Professor Pearson is to be read out of the church, let the church be equal to its obligation and its opportunity and keep on its works of expurgation until the Sunday-school teaching, the deaconate, and the pulpit, saying nothing of the pews of Methodism, are cleansed from this virus of rationalism, the leaven of reason. If the Methodist Church is not ready to enter into this wholesale expulsion of heresy, let it so modify its statutes and its discipline that a man may be a good Methodist and at the same time an honest thinker, a cultured gentleman who religiously is at home with the best thinkers and some of the noblest men and women of his generation. If Methodism does not find a way of reconciling John Wesley to Ralph Waldo Emerson and its thought of revelation to the law of evolution, then so much the worse for Methodism, for Emerson, evolution, and the Bible are to remain joint and harmonious factors in the religious life of the future."

In the daily press, wide comment is aroused by Professor Pearson's alleged defection from Methodist doctrine. The Washington *Post* takes the view that "as professor of English literature it was not incumbent upon him to meddle with theology," and that "as an employee of a Methodist board he had no right to attack or declare his disbelief in anything which the Methodists uphold as a part of their faith." The Philadelphia *Press* thinks that "while this turmoil is going on and theological bricks and stones are flying back and forth promiscuously, there is danger that the Sermon on the Mount will be forgotten." The Springfield *Republican* finds Professor Pearson's position a "reasonable" one, on the whole, and declares:

"Every age, every generation, indeed, witnesses its new departures, and the views of those who lead in them are always regarded as 'destructive,' and are destructive. The sole question is: Do they destroy the truth, or only the old garments and fetters in which the truth was dressed and hampered? . . . The religion of Jesus is not that which has become known as 'Christianity,' in its multitudinous and conflicting forms; it is simple, direct, and eternal; it is expressed in the two branches of the essential principle of the universe,—the principle of love, which science itself is now come to recognize—love to God in all that is, and love to man. For we are all children of God and brothers of Jesus."

Methods of the Higher Critics.—Three writers have replied to the question, "Has higher criticism shed any light on Biblical truth?" in successive issues of *The Seminary Magazine* (Louisville, Ky.). The first of these, the Rev. T. T. Eaton, LL.D., editor of *The Western Recorder*, after answering the query in the negative, then illustrates the spirit of higher criticism by the following incident:

"At the Baptist Congress in Detroit (1894) Dr. Howard Osgood—the greatest Hebrew scholar in America—in the presence of men who were well informed on the subject and who were quite favorable to the alleged 'results of the higher criticism,' stated what those 'results' are, as told by their advocates. He asked to be corrected if in any particular he erred; but no correction was offered. From slips of paper he read statements of these 'results,' and when all present had assented to the correctness of the presentation, Dr. Osgood startled them by saying that all his quotations were from Thomas Morgan, a Deist of the early part of the eighteenth century, and from Tom Paine, the well-known infidel of the latter part of that century."

Dr. Eaton furthermore has slight respect for the methods of the higher critics in arriving at their conclusions. In substantiation of his arguments he cites the following:

"Not long ago two leading ministers in the North united in writing an account of a great religious gathering, and they sent their combined article to a number of 'higher critics,' requesting that they separate it into the two documents, giving to each of the two authors his portion. Their failures were most egregious, and no two of them agreed, because they worked independently. And yet these men, utterly unable to resolve an article, avowedly written by two men, in plain English, and written in their own time and country, into its original documents; these men are cock-sure they can correctly divide a book, written in Hebrew thousands of years ago, with no evidence of composite authorship, so as to give each supposed author his exact portion! And they claim to do this so accurately that they divide a single sentence among three authors, with perfect confidence!"

SIGNS OF A UNIVERSALIST TREND IN THE CHURCHES.

AN editorial under the title, "The Love of God for All Men," appeared in *The Presbyterian Banner*, a few weeks ago, in which the writer takes the ground that the love of God is one and the same in regard to all men, without distinction or differentiation. "At some points," says *The Presbyterian* (Philadelphia), in surprised comment, "the article borders closely upon Universalism, if it is carried to its logical conclusion, and at other points it shows an Arminian squint."

The Rev. James D. Moffat, D.D., president of Washington and Jefferson College, and one of the editors of *The Banner*, who took a leading part in the last General Assembly, and who was mentioned as the possible successor of Dr. Purves in the Fifth Avenue Church, New York City, is supposed to be responsible for the article. The paragraph in the editorial which is considered most objectionable was as follows:

"While there had been thus far no denial of the claim that God does love all men, saints and sinners, saved and lost, elect and non-elect, yet some attempt has been made to distinguish two kinds of love, one exercised toward those sinners who are finally saved and the other toward those sinners who are finally lost; or to express the same distinction in technical terms, God loves the elect with one kind of love, and the non-elect with a different kind of love. This attempt can hardly fail to produce confusion of thought and to raise more difficulties and doubts than it promises to solve. When one claims that there are two distinct kinds of love in God, he should point out the respects in which they differ, so that all may see that these differences justify the classification proposed, and that the two are not different degrees or different developments of the same kind."

The Presbyterian declares that this looks like a recession on the writer's part from a position long held by Calvinistic theologians, since "he recognizes no difference in the love which God has for those whom He has 'chosen in Christ Jesus to everlasting life' and those whom He has not." It continues:

"Only on the basis of a distinguishing love for His own people can we understand why He speaks to them so constantly in the way of promise, and help and reward, as He does from the time of the first Messianic promise in Genesis to the close of His revelation to His church. The entire trend of the Scriptures is in the direction of a separate and distinct 'seed' taken out of all nations and tribes and conditions, for the peculiar and distinct manifestations of His grace and glory. . . . *The Banner's* reasoning would make God's love dependent upon man's activity. It would take away the free sovereign love of God as a precedent to that of His creatures."

The Herald and Presbyter (Cincinnati) comments on *The Banner's* editorial by saying: "We do not see how there can be a 'development' of love or of any other attribute or emotion in the mind of God. As He is changeless, how can there be a development going on within Him? As His love for His people is an eternal love we do not see how it could have developed for something else."

A similar "squint" toward Universalism was manifest in the reports of a discussion in the recent Baptist congress in New York on "The Function of Penalty in the Christian Religion." Says *The Congregationalist* (Boston):

"Twenty years ago no minister in a Baptist assembly would

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have questioned the fixed and eternal punishment of the sinner who died unrepentant. According to the reports in Baptist newspapers the impression is given that opinions for and against this position in the congress were nearly evenly divided. . . . One speaker held that punishment is the result and action of a natural law, that character determines destiny, which is eternal. But, on the other hand, another speaker said that if penalty is simply a natural consequence it has no function in religion. God is the Father, sustaining loving relations with His children, and this gives penalty a function in Christianity. Other speakers held that punishment springs from love, that its purpose will be fulfilled in love, that the doctrine of annihilation is a confession of failure, and that good will be the final lot of all. It does not seem strange that the assertion that this is not Universalism should have called forth a ripple of laughter, but we are sure that the discussion of this subject in former times would not have elicited, as *The Examiner* says a paper on this subject did, 'frequent laughter and applause.'"

The Universalist Leader (Boston) thinks that these and similar signs of the times are of considerable religious significance, and declares: "It would take a large section of our paper to republish all the evidence of change that is taking, and has taken, place in the theology of the modern church. The change has not been limited to any one denomination. Tho the Congregationalists are in advance of their evangelical neighbors, they are obliged to keep moving lest they be overtaken. The Baptists have, in some sections, been a little more stalwart than others in upholding the standards of orthodoxy, but even they have had new light."

RELIGIOUS COMMENT ON CANON HENSON'S PLEA FOR CHRISTIAN UNITY.

CANON HENSLEY HENSON'S article on "Our Unhappy Divisions," which appeared in *The Contemporary Review* (December), and from which we quoted in our issue of January 4, has had the effect of bringing the whole problem of Christian unity into prominence in the religious circles both of England and of this country. The current issue of *The Contemporary* presents as a sequel to Canon Henson's plea for a common Protestant communion-table a budget of "Comments" from prominent church dignitaries. The first is from the pen of the new Bishop of Durham, who declares that the article contained what he himself had long thought and had often wanted to say, but "it is now said much better." Dean Freemantle, of Ripon, is equally cordial, and observes that he has held these views for fifty years. Dean Stubbs, of Ely, is almost "in entire sympathy with Canon Henson in this matter." On the other hand, Dean Kitchin, of Durham, says, in somewhat cynical vein, that such brave attempts on behalf of peace and unity fill him with profound gratitude,—and with a still more profound despondency. It seems so simple, so beautiful, so true; and yet one knows that it will fail. Dean Stephens, of Winchester, is frankly adverse. His position is that the proposed union with Nonconformist churches "would lead not to *fusion*, but to *confusion*." Besides, it "would forever destroy the hope of a closer fellowship with our brethren of the Eastern or the Roman Church, who are more numerous than the members of all the 'non-episcopal churches' put together."

The Rock (London, Prot. Episc.) unreservedly indorses Canon Henson's position, and thinks it must be very satisfactory to him to find that his "admirable article" is viewed so favorably by the Bishop of Durham and three deans. The Episcopal *Church Review* (London) and *Guardian* (London) take a more conservative position, and the latter paper remarks that it would be well to pause before consenting to a step which "may lead to very far-reaching issues indeed." *The Christian Commonwealth* (London, Ind. Nonconformist) declares that "the predominant feeling raised is decidedly hopeful," and adds: "It begins to be evident that a strong reactionary current has set in against the Puseyite tide in the Church of England." *The Christian World* (London, Ind. Nonconformist), while not unfriendly to the ideal of Protestant unity, is hardly ready to accept the view that "there is no longer anything vital about which to differ." "To any one who will think out their full significance," it says, "the existence of a state-established and controlled church, and the doctrinal teaching woven into the very fiber of Anglicanism, present sufficient evidence that the *raison d'être* of Nonconformity has by no means passed away."

Canon Henson's views are widely commented on in the religious press of this country. The New York *Churchman*, while favorable to the ideal of Christian unity, regards the canon's program as premature and impracticable. *The Advance* (Chicago, Cong.) regards the canon's article as a noteworthy sign of the times, but thinks that the Established Church of England will "move very slowly." *The Episcopal Recorder* (Philadelphia, Ref. Episc.) is of the opinion that "free churchmen everywhere will surely appreciate this clear and manly utterance"; and *Zion's Herald* (Boston, Meth. Episc.) believes that the views of "the eloquent, fearless, and broad-minded canon" must eventually prevail, even tho his attempt to achieve unity may be temporarily unsuccessful. "The one vital, indispensable prerequisite to Christian unity," declares *The Christian Work* (New York, Evan.), "is to be found in a return to the recognition of the perfect validity of the non-episcopal ministries."

A very different view from the majority of those quoted is that taken by *The Christian Advocate* (Nashville), the general organ of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, which expresses the opinion that the present overtures on the part of the Church of England are due to its isolated position in the religious world. "On the one hand," it declares, "the Church of England is disowned and derided by the Roman Catholic Church, which now more than ever refuses to recognize its ministry or to admit the validity of its sacraments; and, on the other hand, it disowns and derides all the other Protestant churches, looking down on them with an air of patronizing superiority that would be amusing if it were not so pitiably sad." It continues:

"The time is coming when it will be necessary for Methodists to stand on the defensive more vigorously than they have ever before done. The policy of letting things drift is wholly wrong and must be abandoned. Our people must be instructed, else they will sooner or later become the prey of every designing proselyter that may wish to seduce them from the church of their fathers. The doctrine of apostolic succession is 'good bait for catching gudgeons,' but it has no force with those who are taught in the truth."

Canon Henson's point of view has found unexpected support from the Rev. E. Winchester Donald, rector of Trinity Church, Boston, who holds the same opinions as to the validity of the ministerial orders of non-Episcopal churches. In a recent sermon he said:

"Neither Episcopacy nor Presbyterianism ever saved a soul—but Christ manifesting his power and the grace of his sacrament through his Episcopacy and Presbyterianism, as the differing channels along which his love and mercy run to meet our human needs.

"Now and then one hears the antiquated assertion that only ministers who have received Episcopal ordination are competent to administer the Lord's Supper. The answer is that millions of souls have been refreshed and strengthened by that holy feast ministered to them by men on whose heads no bishop ever laid his hands. Long ago the Lord's Supper would have ceased to be celebrated in any church if it had no power to convey real grace to them that receive it. It is its experienced, verified, divine help which perpetuates it through the ages, not external authority or peculiar methods of administration.

"If any one church had the exclusive power of conveying

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through it sacramental grace, we may be sure that all souls who desire the fullest measure of Christ's grace would be found in that church and no other. It must be so. The history of more than 300 years has proved it."

"This is precisely the doctrine which Canon Henson is preaching in Westminster Abbey," comments the Boston *Congregationalist*.

THE SCOPE OF THE NEW PAPAL COMMISSION ON BIBLICAL QUESTIONS.

MUCH interest is evinced, by Protestants as well as by Catholics, in the pontifical commission appointed by the Pope "to consider all questions connected with Biblical studies." An authoritative statement from the Rome correspondent of the London *Tablet* gives some interesting details as to the constitution and scope of this new body. Its members are as follows: Cardinal L. M. Parocchi, vice-chancellor of the Holy Roman Church, president; Cardinals Fr. Segna and J. C. Vives y Tuto, "assessors"; and Father David Fleming, O.S.F., head of the Order of Friars Minor, secretary and "consultor." The other "consultors" are the Very Rev. Van Hoonacker, professor at the University of Louvain; the Very Rev. Grannan, professor at the Washington University; the Very Rev. Fracassini, professor at the Seminary of Perugia; the Very Rev. D. E. R. Jorió, professor at the Seminary of Palencia in Spain; the Very Rev. Esser, O.P., secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Index; the Very Rev. D. Vigouroux, professor at the Paris Institute; Father de Hummelauer, S.J., of St. Ignatius's College in Holland; Father Gismondi, S.J., professor at the Gregorian University in Rome; Dom Ambrose Amelli, O.S.B., Prior of Monte Cassino; the Very Rev. Robert Clarke, D.D., priest of the archdiocese of Westminster; and the Very Rev. D. A. Poels, D.D., of the diocese of Ruremonde in Holland.

"Tho none of the cardinals at the head of the commission can be called 'specialists' in Scriptural studies," remarks the correspondent of *The Tablet*, "they are all familiar with the modern phases of the controversy, and can appreciate at their true value the arguments that will be laid before them by the 'consultors.' Their judgment must be given from the theological standpoint, and they are all good theologians." The writer continues:

"The scope of the inquiry is to ascertain the limits of the freedom which is allowed to the Catholic exegetist in the Biblical questions of the day; to point out definitely conclusions that must be maintained in the interests of orthodoxy, others that must be rejected as incompatible with, or dangerous to, divine faith, as well as the debatable ground between the two where each one is free to hold his own view. In the tumult of conflicting opinions that has gathered round the sacred text for many years past, the lack of conspicuous landmarks of orthodoxy has made itself felt. Extreme conservatives, in order to strengthen their position, were inclined to make common cause with Protestant conservatism which rests on a different basis and bears a totally different character to Catholic conservatism. Their opponents in many instances were charged with liberal Catholicism for no other reason than their sympathy with modern learning. On the other hand, it can not be denied that there were extremists in the ranks of the progressive party, if I may so call it, who merited the severe judgments that were passed upon them. It is possible to acknowledge the undoubted ability and erudition of the works of non-Catholic writers on Sacred Scripture, and the help which they give in the elucidation of the sacred text, without accepting indiscriminately the positions which they advance."

The work undertaken by the present commission is expected to be largely along the lines laid down in the encyclical "Providentissimus Deus" of 1893 on the inspiration and authority of Holy Scripture. The correspondent says further:

"The need of further authoritative pronouncements is confirmed by the institution of the present commission. The names of the 'consultors' chosen are a guaranty of the broad spirit of inquiry in which the Holy See is approaching the investigation. They represent the various schools of thought both moderate and advanced, and, on the whole, are well acquainted with modern scientific methods, and with the claims and achievements of the 'higher criticism.' They are scattered over different countries, each with its own intellectual atmosphere and its peculiar currents of thought, and it will be the duty of the 'consultor' to take note of any ideas whencesoever they may come, from Catholic or Protestant or rationalistic sources, which may have a scientific value in respect to the questions that are submitted to his research or judgment. The series of questions that have been formulated for their study and discussion are under the pontifical secret, and may not be divulged. But we know that they have been framed in the most comprehensive spirit. Sincerity and thoroughness are to be the characteristic notes of the inquiry. Modern difficulties will be faced in all their actuality, and a decision will be given wherever it is possible. Each 'consultor' will be encouraged to speak out his mind quite freely and urge whatever reasons he may think relevant to the matter in hand. He may obtain help from whatever quarter he pleases in the elaboration of his argument, without, however, communicating the pontifical secret. The 'consultors' who live in Rome, or who can be called thither without much inconvenience to themselves, will take part in the oral discussions; those who are at a great distance will make their contributions in writing, and be kept informed by the secretary, Father David Fleming, of the course of the deliberations. The meetings will be held at the pleasure of the eminent president when sufficient matter is in hand to make a debate profitable. All the 'consultors' will meet in a body only on rare occasions. It is impossible to foretell what will be the ultimate issue of this important commission. An immediate effect, however, ought to be the tranquillizing of minds which were restive under the uncertainty of the present stage of Scriptural controversy. We may rest satisfied that the whole question, as far as it concerns the loyal attitude of Catholics, will be thoroughly investigated."

A noteworthy expression of opinion from a non-Catholic source on the fundamental issues involved in present-day Biblical controversies appears in the editorial columns of the New York *Sun*. We quote as follows.

"This Vatican commission, we are told, is to afford 'Catholic scholars all over the world the fullest opportunity of stating their views and difficulties and bringing them to the direct notice of the Holy See.' The Pope having already championed the absolute verity and supernatural inspiration of the Bible as the word of God, such difficulties submitted will be explained away, of course, in harmony with that positive and uncompromising Catholic decision. That is, the purpose of the commission is not to stimulate criticism of the Bible after the fashion now so general in Protestantism, but to silence it and oppose to it the final pontifical judgment. The appointment of the commission, however, seems to suggest that this new criticism has brought 'difficulties' to Catholic scholars, as it has also to the great body of Protestant scholars, if not to them universally, and that the Pope feels impelled to remove the stumbling-blocks.

"Undoubtedly, if Christian theology is to stand at all, belief in the Bible as supernatural inspiration must continue. Even for Catholics belief in the miraculous authority of the canonical Scriptures is essential, for if it is destroyed the authority of tradition also will be involved in the destruction. The assault is on all miracles, all supernaturalism. The present critical method applies to the miracles a scientific test, or a purely natural test, which necessarily discards the supernatural as scientifically undemonstrable. . . . . .

"It is not the Pope, however, but the great churches of Protestantism, which need to appoint a commission, or commissions, 'for the consideration of all questions connected with Biblical studies.' The time is coming, if indeed it has not come already, when these churches must take their stand definitively and decidedly on the question whether the Bible is of God or only of man. As it is now, the Pope is the sole bold, positive, and uncompromising champion of the Bible as the word of God."

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

THE PURPOSE OF PRINCE HENRY'S VISIT.

THE German Emperor has a "political" end in view in sending his brother to this country, according to the *Frankfurter Zeitung*, which observes:

"In Germany and in the United States of America small but not influential cliques have been busily engaged in breeding discord between the two nations and in setting the respective peoples at loggerheads, as has already been attempted with some success in the matter of Germany's relations with England. The steady increase in American protective tariffs, as a result of which much harm has been done to German industries, has caused considerable displeasure throughout Germany. But of any reflection of this feeling in the political relations of the two countries there was, until a few years ago, no trace. The denunciations by Prussian Conservatives and Agrarians of the free institutions of the United States were little heeded in that country, or at any rate not taken seriously. Then came the Spanish-American war, at the outbreak of which German official circles manifested a decided sympathy for Spain. That the despatch of a comparatively strong squadron to the Philippines, and the provocative attitude it at first assumed, created ill-feeling, can not be denied. It appears to have been thought in Berlin, as in the other leading cities of Europe, that Spain's resistance would not collapse so speedily and so utterly. Afterward the German Government and the majority of the German press assumed a friendlier and more upright attitude toward the United States."

A NEW FRIENDSHIP.
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

England's desire to have it appear that she alone was the friend of the United States is alluded to, as well as the misunderstandings regarding the importation of American meat. "And even in Berlin the conviction slowly dawned that the great republic of the West became a factor to be reckoned with not only commercially but politically." Our authority proceeds:

"The news of Prince Henry's intended trip to America caused surprise there, but it was agreeable surprise. In the United States, as well as in Germany, friendly relations between the two countries are desired, and anything conducing to this end is welcome. Prince Henry will be the guest of President Roosevelt in the White House, and there will be a suitable exchange of manifestations of esteem, altho not in the effusive fashion characteristic of the meetings of European princes."

The political outcome of the trip can not fail to be of importance, in the opinion of the *Lokal-Anzeiger* (Berlin), for a mere exchange of courtesies is not the only object which the German ruler has in view. The *Börsen-Courier* (Berlin) emphasizes this view and rejoices that England has been unable to hinder this prospective intimate connection between Germany and the United States. The *Neuesten Nachrichten* (Berlin) is pleased at "the pleasant official relations" that are coming. The *Kölnische Zeitung* says the German people are with Emperor William in this matter. The *National Zeitung* (Berlin) declares:

"The Prince's visit must put an end to the false assertions that Germany seeks to invade the political sphere of influence of the United States. Neither treaty nor alliance is required to accomplish this end. Since the existence of the United States, peace, friendship, and commerce have never been interrupted between that country and our own."

The silence of many journals, especially Conservative organs, is attributed to their dislike of the United States. The Berlin *Tages-Zeitung* deprecates what it deems "gush" over the visit, while the *Hamburger Nachrichten* proceeds to denounce the Monroe Doctrine. It says:

"Has the Monroe Doctrine been sanctioned by all the American powers, or recognized as justifiable by European nations? By no means! It has no more validity than the much-cited will of Peter the Great. We confront simply an utterance of the United States. . . . The doctrine that the United States may exercise a sort of protectorate over the whole American continent has never been admitted by any other power and never can be. Had English politicians been a little bolder in the face of this pretension, it would never have attained its present dimensions. Let us hope that German policy will be more energetic in Venezuela, and will show the United States that it has no business to concern itself with Germany's attitude toward any South or Central American state."

Austrian papers are of opinion that the visit may promote friendliness, but nothing more. French papers have very little to say one way or the other. English papers are not generally agreed. Says the London *Spectator:*

"The incident, in truth, tho a small one, and arranged from very obvious motives, is important as indicating, like a hundred other occurrences since the Spanish war, the wish of the European courts to include the great republic within the European comity."

There is general curiosity to see to what extent the German Emperor will profit by the affair. On this point the London *Tablet* says:

"When the Emperor's gunboats shortly set out to coerce Venezuela Uncle Sam may be expected to look the other way. That is the use of a tactful Emperor."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE COMING ELECTION IN FRANCE.

THE entire French political world has fixed its eyes on the coming elections, according to the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), and is asking what will be the outcome. There is general agreement, it says further, as to the exceptional importance of the struggle:

"Altho the phrase has been used to excess, it is none the less accurate to say that the third republic is passing through a most critical period in its history. Whither are we drifting? Every one is asking the question. The elections will answer it. . . . We are menaced by collectivism. Individual property rights are attacked by an ever-growing party, controlling a large number of newspapers, and wielding a considerable amount of governmental authority. Its progress in the past two years has been very decided. However, it is still forced to be more or less prudent. It still condescends to compromise. It awaits the coming elections in the hope that they will give it that additional strength which it needs to fully carry out its program. What it will do may be gathered from what it has done. The bill against the religious orders has deeply stirred the conservative element. It is but a beginning. Its application is suspended until after the balloting in May, and that application will be of the sort determined by the elections themselves."

The existing administration is then denounced, liberty of conscience is stated to be in peril, and France threatened by a "truly impious agitation." The *Gaulois* (Paris) and the *Autorité*

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(Paris) advise the people to vote for the progressive Republican candidates rather than for the Socialist or Radical candidates. Certain editorial utterances in the *Temps* (Paris) having been construed in a similar sense, that journalist supporter of the republic protests. It makes allusions to anomalies in the position of the Waldeck-Rousseau ministry, which is supported by a combination of those groups which do not wish the republic overthrown. It says:

"We are aware that the game of the reactionaries has been for thirty years to try to compromise the moderate Republicans. . . . Now the reactionaries say to us in their newspapers: 'Our friends will vote for the progressives in the coming elections.' After many deceptions of the same kind, we would be unpardonable if we put faith in this assertion. Moreover, even if the promise were kept—which would surprise us very much—we should feel no particular gratitude. It would simply mean that they felt it to be to their interest to contribute no further, by lack of foresight and through malice, to the progress of revolutionary parties."

The same paper says, too, that it puts the preservation of the republic over and above everything. The *Revue des Deux Mondes* (Paris) says:

"Within four months of the election, the Government has lost half its majority. Nothing could equal the discretion with which the ministerial newspapers have spoken of this misadventure. What panegyrics would we not have heard, on the other hand, if its majority had been increased, were it by only a dozen votes! But the figures speak for themselves and the ministry will face the next session with diminished confidence. Does that mean that it will be overthrown? No. Not one person really wishes that just now. The elections are too near for anybody to accomplish anything efficacious. The general sentiment, altho not avowed, is that in face of a policy which has already brought about some of its worst consequences it is better to leave the task of passing judgment upon it to the country at large."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE PERPLEXITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE prospect of a standstill in the business of the House of Commons, unless there is some reform in its procedure, greatly concerns the English editorial mind. Thus the London *Spectator*, in view of the reassembly of Parliament:

"Mr. Balfour treated the subject of Parliamentary procedure at Manchester this day week with great moderation and temper. His speech had nothing in common with the denunciations of obstruction which attribute every delay in the conduct of public business to the wilful wickedness of this or that section of the House. He realized that if all the members were of one party much of the present difficulty would remain. The real and ultimate cause of that difficulty is that at Westminster there are more than six hundred gentlemen all anxious to speak, and all after a fashion able to speak."

The real problem, or the more serious one, according to the London *Times*, is to outwit the obstruction policy of the Irish members. "Mr. Chamberlain," it observes, in an elaborate study, "has definitely stated that the Government intend in the next session of Parliament to propose certain alterations in the rules of procedure, 'which will give to the majority of the House of Commons a greater control over its own business and a greater control over the men who insult and outrage it.'" And *The National Review* (London) prints an article on "Freeing the House of Commons," by J. Parker-Smith, in which a comparison with our Congress occurs:

"The House of Commons, like any sensible man whose desires exceed his means, must calculate the resources of time at its disposal and shape its expenditure accordingly. The coat must be cut according to the cloth. That is the lesson which the House has not yet taken to heart effectively. In America the same necessity was brought home to Congress many years ago, and the House took to itself the most drastic powers of deciding, by a simple majority, what amount of time, or whether any time at all, should be allotted to each subject. The methods adopted were fully described by Mr. Chamberlain in an article written eleven years ago, but more than ever applicable to-day. Powers corresponding to those assumed by Congress he considered equally necessary for the working of the House of Commons, but instead of their being exercised by the resolution of a bare party majority, he proposed that they should be put into the hands of a more judicial body. The authorities to which the House of Commons is accustomed to yield deference are either committees of themselves or the chair. Mr. Chamberlain suggested that the necessary power should be given to a committee, and proposed a 'committee of rules' formed of the most experienced and impartial members upon the model of the committee of selection."

But the London *Speaker* warns the country that this cry for a "reform of procedure" masks an interested motive:

"It is undeniably important that the House of Commons should be relieved of a congestion of business which obstructs and embarrasses Parliamentary energy. But the most important thing of all for Liberals is that the House of Commons shall retain its control, and that full opportunity shall be given there for the free discussion of public policy. That is a truth which is lost sight of in a good deal of the talk about business-like administration. It is a truth which is more important than ever at a time when the press of the country is coming more and more to represent a few powerful forces in our society as the instrument of interests often directly financial, and in many cases non-British in their origin and aim."

TALKING THE GERMAN TARIFF BILL TO DEATH.

THE method which the opponents of the tariff bill have adopted to bring about its defeat in the Reichstag—by making long-winded speeches—is attracting great attention. The London *Speaker's* Berlin correspondent thus describes the mode of operation:

"What the opposition can and will do is this. They can insist upon discussing every single one of the 946 articles contained in the bill. If a motion of closure is voted, they can demand a division by roll-call, and so on, throughout the whole of 946 articles. Every one of the Socialists will speak upon the bill, successively, and for hours together. If the members of the other parties grow weary of the fun, and, as so often is the case in the Reichstag, refrain from attendance, the House will be without a quorum, and the opposition will obtain the upper hand. It is unlikely that gongs, or trumpets, or whistles, will be used: or that the methods of the opposition at Rome or Vienna of banging the lids of the desks will be resorted to. But the opposition is very determined, it is playing for a high stake, and will employ every legitimate means to obtain its end. If it comes to the test the opposition can only be defeated by absolute cohesion on the part of the majority, and by a full attendance in the House daily, and for weeks in succession."

The German Agrarian press is growing indignant at these proceedings and calls for extreme measures. The *Deutsche Tages-Zeitung* (Berlin), a strongly Conservative sheet, wants to know "who is master in the house," adding:

"It is becoming more and more apparent that the Social Democrats, in combination with the Radicals, are masters of the situation, and have brought the deliberations to a standstill."

A similar complaint is made by the *Kreuz-Zeitung* (Berlin), another Conservative sheet, which remarks that "the Left is playing with a two-edged sword. It is dealing the majority principle a blow and creating for coming minorities a baneful precedent." The semi-official *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) comments:

"The majority are a unit in demanding that the duties be increased. But in this they are one only as regards the minority. They are not agreed among themselves or with the Government.

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The tactics of the German Conservative party, which consist in allowing the members of the Left to talk on without making any reply, are good enough, from the majority standpoint. The only question is the length to which all this can be carried. Herr Gamp has not sufficient indifference to listen to Herr Stadthagen's talk by the hour and remain silent himself. And we must admit that if ever a talker knew how to put the nerves and the patience of his hearers to a severe test, it is Herr Stadthagen. There is no wearing him out. . . . But there may be many changes in this contest. Hence the parties which see in the tariff a misfortune for the country should not relax their vigilance nor let themselves be intimidated by outcries against obstruction. They must hold firm to the conviction that they are serving the fatherland and the common good if they defeat this tariff measure."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

GERMANY'S DISPUTE WITH BRAZIL.

GERMANY will take Brazil in hand in short order and show her that railway concessions to German capitalists can not be arbitrarily revoked, according to the *Kölnische Zeitung*, which goes elaborately into the difference that has arisen between the two Powers. It declares:

"Brazil will be the first to suffer if the guaranteed rights of a foreign creditor are violated. It is to be hoped that the Brazilian officials will realize this fact as the most serious side of the question."

It would appear, according to the same authority, that the difficulty is not with the federal Government of Brazil, but with the state of Minas Geraes. The president of that state declared last November that the concession to the German railway company was forfeited:

"This unheard-of measure was based upon the fact that the railway corporation was in a receiver's hands and therefore unable to carry out its contract. The arbitrary character of this logic is manifest to every unprejudiced person. The object of every state guarantee of railroad obligations is to smooth the settlement of business troubles. But a state guarantee loses all value and becomes a source of peril to the corporation that obtains it if the state government, by failure to fulfil its obligations, drives a company to bankruptcy, and then, because of that bankruptcy, declares the concession forfeited."

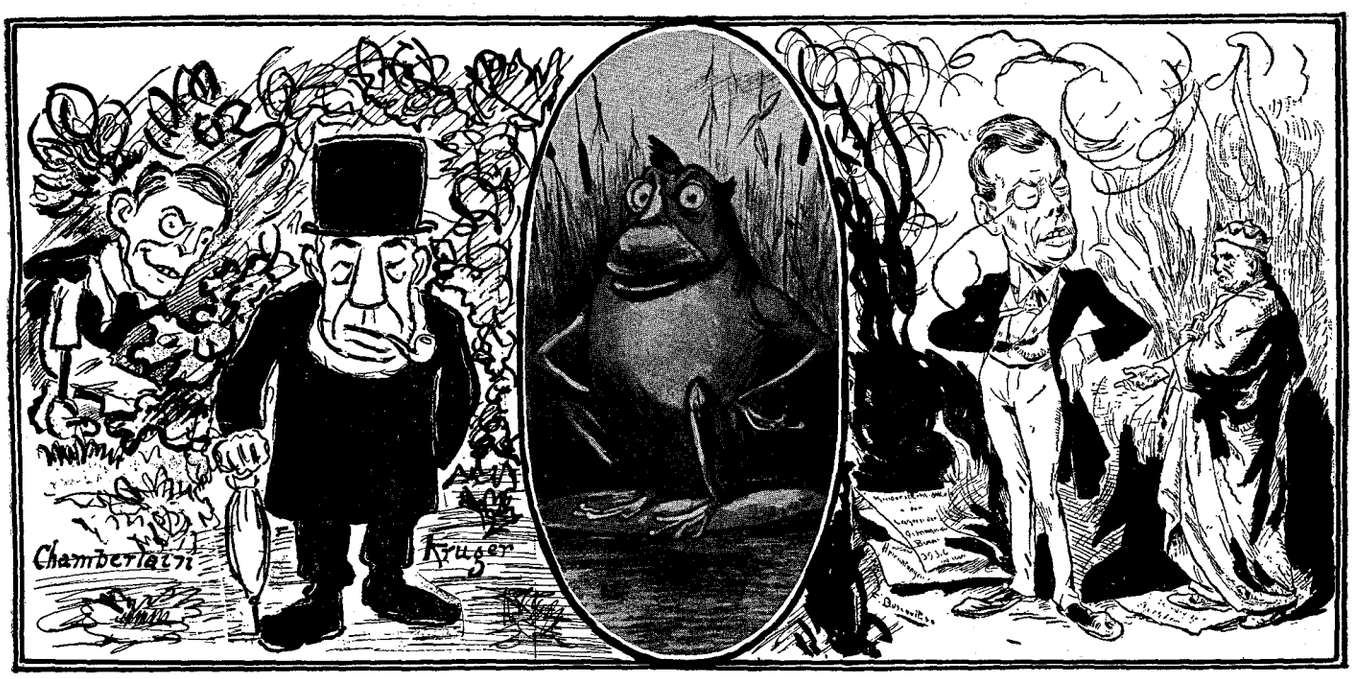
The bellicose attitude of this paper is not characteristic of the German press generally, with the exception of the *Kreuz Zeitung* (Berlin), which pays great attention to Germany's South American interests, and calls them "a great inspiration to world politics in the peaceful sense of the term."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

BRITISH SOLDIERS AND BOER WOMEN AGAIN.

THE serious charges against the English officers and men, involving mistreatment of Boer women and girls in concentration camps and other places afforded by Kitchener's blockhouse system, are discountenanced in standard German newspapers. The *Hamburger Nachrichten* prints a reminder that English indignation against the German press is unreasonable on this account. The *Frankfurter Zeitung* deplores the extravagant lengths of the English press excitement resulting from "fabrications in German prints." The *Vossische Zeitung* (Berlin) improves the occasion to study at some length the relations between England and Germany, thus:

"The most serious differences of opinion have developed between England and ourselves over the Transvaal question. We can not help it. Even those Germans who try to form most disinterested views and who know themselves to be free from all prejudice against England are of opinion that in this matter England is pursuing a mistaken policy. She has, they think, begun a war to gain what could have been procured by milder means. The results of such a policy will be prejudicial to England. This view has been voiced by all parties in Germany, and England is very ill-disposed toward us in consequence."

The gross character of the cartoons in certain German papers has been modified, but some English newspapers complain that King Edward is made the subject still of disrespectful pictorial



CHAMBERLAIN: "I'll bet you don't find me when you look for me to make peace?"
KRUGER: "What'll you bet that I ever look for you?"
—*Der Floh.*

CHAMBERLAIN, THE POLITICAL WEATHER FROG.
In the English swamp he prophesies victory. But the Boers will have something to say to that.
—*Humoristische Blätter* (Vienna).

IN HELL.
HEROD: "Good-day, fellow toiler."
CHAMBERLAIN (haughtily): "How dare you call me fellow toiler? You were a child murderer on a small scale. I am too large an operator in that line to be on a par with you."
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

GERMAN CARTOONS OF SECRETARY CHAMBERLAIN.

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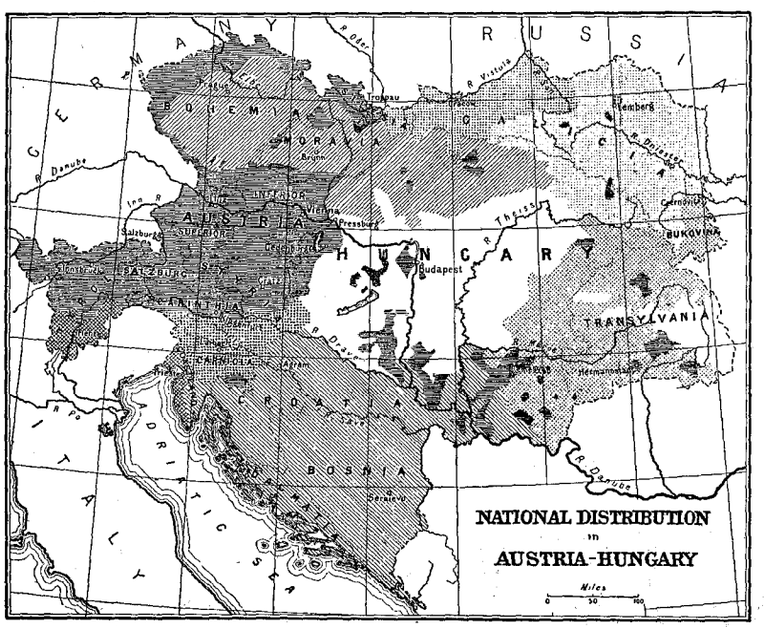
representation. The source of the more slanderous charges is indicated as follows in the London *Spectator*:

"*The Daily Chronicle* has unquestionably tracked down the lying story of the maltreatment of the Boer women in the Irene camp to a leaflet printed in America by Charles D. Pierce, 'Consul-General of the Orange Free State,' reproducing an interview with a certain Fred La Velle which appeared in *The Clarion Ledger*, of Jackson, Mo., for May 14, 1901."

The situation of Germany, according to the *Temps* (Paris), is simply a case of "the pot calling the kettle black." It shows that great Powers are all alike in war-time.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE THREAT TO END AUSTRIA'S REPRESENTATIVE GOVERNMENT.

A "ROARING cannon-shot" was fired in the Austrian House of Deputies by Premier von Körber, according to the *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), when he threatened, in the Emperor's name, to suspend the constitution and set up absolute government. The same paper continues:



—*The Quarterly Review.*

"If it be asked what led Herr von Körber to put such a possibility before the Reichsrath—the thing hinted at being really a usurpation and, when it fails, a crime—the only answer discoverable in his speech is that the representative body meets the endeavors of the executive 'too slowly.'"

The conclusion at which this authority arrives is that while Herr von Körber's "shot" made "much noise," it was "fired too soon for a signal of distress" and is "too weak" to frighten. But the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), taking an opposite view, says:

"Can any one doubt that when the representative body betrays its incompetence to deal with the monarchy's most vital problems a severe crisis is unavoidable? If the Minister President, Dr. von Körber, did not shrink from allusion to the peril, it simply shows that he was frank with the peoples of Austria and plainly mentioned what has long oppressed them. Painful tho it be to allude to such contingencies, it is nevertheless the task of statesmanship to face facts."

The representative bodies of all lands have to solve something besides social, economic, and political questions, according to the *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest). They have to solve the problem of representative government itself. After severely condemning the deportment of the Austrian Reichsrath, this paper proceeds:

"There is one nation on earth that possesses two vocabularies for things obscene. One of these vocabularies adapts itself, in its figurative floweriness, to good society. The other, borrowing its treasury of words from naked nature, is employed only in the most absolute solitude. These delicately susceptible people are the Queensland savages. Such an altitude of culture has not yet been attained in the Austrian Reichsrath."

The whole Austrian situation has been made the subject of an article in *The Quarterly Review* in which we are told that the "national question" is "merely whether the German language is to remain" as the official one. The non-Germans say it shall not. Hence "those bitter parliamentary battles, the noise of which was heard far beyond the bounds of the empire, while the shame of them burns like an inextinguishable brand in the history of Austria." Having given a history of recent parliamentary disorders, the article proceeds:

"After a short provisional interlude, with Dr. Ritter von Wittek as Premier, the control was handed over to Dr. Ritter von Körber (January 19, 1900). But even he did not at first succeed in improving the situation thus reversed. As the Emperor saw no possibility of doing anything with his present Parliament, he dissolved it; and the Ministry governed by Article XIV. That the Emperor might not be suspected of an insidious attempt at absolutism, he issued, toward the end of the year 1900, an order for another general election. . . . . Certainly the majority of the population were tired of fighting; but thanks to the indefatigable energy of the agitators, the Radical party emerged from the contest of the elections stronger than ever. The Pan-Germans (*Alldeutschen*), as the German Radical party now called itself, had even grown from five to twenty-one members. As might have been expected, the very first sitting of the new Parliament was indecorous in the extreme; and, as usual, the Pan-Germans were the ringleaders." — *Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

POINTS OF VIEW.

GERMAN HATRED OF ENGLAND.—The Anglo-German duel, as the *Journal des Débats* (Paris) calls it, continues. It is true that the fighting is confined mainly to the newspapers. The London *Times* is at the head of the English forces, but even so temperate a paper as the *Nation* (Berlin) is joining in the fray on the German side. The *Indépendance Belge* (Brussels) says the uproar is largely because the English press regards Mr. Chamberlain as the "governing will of the nation," and resents attacks upon him.

THE KONGO HORRORS.—The atrocities in the Kongo Free State are due, according to the Paris *Temps* and other papers, to the fact that the revenues are derived from the rubber trade. Rubber is got from the natives by compulsion. *The Daily News* (London) says: "The unspeakable horrors narrated by Captain Burrows—the payment of cannibal workers by corpses, the horrible mutilation of workers—all these things are even worse than the slave trade. Slavery is in history the first step in the emergence from mere massacre; and now in Central Africa we seem to have got back to the first stage."

POSSIBLE DEATH OF SPAIN'S KING.—The Spanish monarch comes of age in a few months, but, according to an article by John Foreman in *The Contemporary Review* (London), "the general impression is that his majesty will not live long enough to leave legitimate issue." Of the situation in Spain the same writer says: "Priestly influence continues to undermine all attempts at social progress. It has no connection whatsoever with religion, pure and simple; it is a vast political organization, much stronger than any other in the country. It imposes itself upon all classes of society from the palace to the cottage. It terrifies alike great ladies and peasant women, who in turn exercise their sway over the acts, if not over the minds, of the men. It imbues a sentiment of horror for everything which signifies enlightenment, and 'Liberalism' is frequently, to this day, openly denounced from the pulpit throughout the realm as a pernicious, soul-wrecking innovation."

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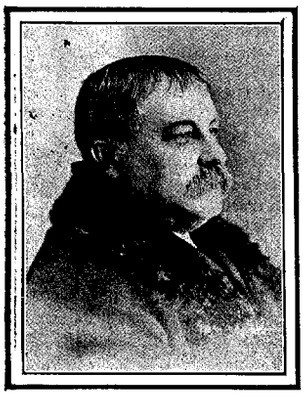
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

MR. HOWELLS'S STUDY OF HEROINES.

HEROINES OF FICTION. By W. D. Howells. Cloth, 2 vols., pp. 239 and 274. Harper & Brothers, New York.

THESE books, by an acknowledged authority, the critic prepares himself to read with care. We have so read them to the end; and they have impressed us as consisting one quarter of keen, critical observation, really enlightening, and three quarters genial superfluity. It is needless to say that Mr. Howells writes of the novel as few critics can; and that the present volumes show, as all his others show, the widest reading and the most loving sympathy, as well as much humor and good sense. But they are not weighty contributions to critical literature. They belong to the numerous books about books, which consist of running comments telling how delightful is this personage and how masterly that scene, and sketching the plot and quoting passages. Of course such books have their use, and to those who have not read in any of the books of whose heroines Mr. Howells tells, they will prove exceedingly interesting. In fact we could not suggest a better guide for one who wished to read the English classics, to escape from the miscellaneous books of the day to the happy fields where only the great and beautiful are to be found. The "heroines of fiction" constitute pretty much the whole of fiction, and Mr. Howells has treated pretty much the whole subject.



W. D. HOWELLS.

It goes without saying that the point of view of the criticism is that of a realist, who is interested in human nature rather than inspiration, who prefers perfection of form to any sublimity, and who has no patience with anything subjective. A lyric novel is something to which the author has given little serious thought, and the least introduction of a novelist's own personality is as a matter of course passed by as bad art. Thus it happens that of two English novelists who are epoch-making men of genius—Fielding and Thackeray—the former is dismissed with one or two phrases of contempt, and the latter is less heartily praised than Jane Austen and Henry James, and declared less great than Anthony Trollope. Also it is to be noted that the author's sense of proportion fails him somewhat when he comes to the numerous company of modern heroines, and that there is more praise distributed among them than they deserve.

SONGS THREE THOUSAND YEARS OLD.

THE GÂTHAS OF ZARATHUSTRA (Zoroaster), in Meter and Rhythm. By Lawrence H. Mills, D.D., Professor of Zend Philology in the University of Oxford. Cloth, 6¾ x 9¾ in., 215 pp. Henry Frowde, Oxford University Press, New York.

THERE is no doubt that the prayers and maxims of Zoroaster reach the highest grade of any ancient religious work outside of Scripture. Indeed, certain investigators like Professor Cheyne have gone so far as to suggest that some of the Psalms were influenced by Zoroastrian principles. Be this as it may, all students of the higher thought will be grateful to Dr. Mills for rendering accessible the ancient treasures of wisdom contained in the Gâthas. In the Gâthas alone, Zarathustra can be found as an historical person, the Zarathustra of the later Avesta and of many other later documents of Zoroastrianism (including his so-called history) being "of course," to use Dr. Mills's language, a mythical person. "The fictitious importance attributed to all the Zarathustras scattered up and down the pre-Christian ages, was," says Dr. Mills, "borrowed from the singular man whose personality . . . is so strikingly revealed in these early pieces," the Gâthas. And Professor Cheyne has remarked that the public to which Zarathustra appealed in these writings was higher in tone than that appealed to in the majority of the Psalms! The Gâthas are rough poems, written in various meters at least 700 to 1,200 years before Christ, by men deeply moved by a religious crisis in some country—Afghanistan perhaps—in contact with ancient India. And some of the meters used date back to the days when Indians and Iranians were one people.

Students would have been more grateful to Dr. Mills if he had expressed the Zoroastrian maxims in an English somewhat less crude and more intelligible than the somewhat obscurely expressed verses which contain his version. It is true he supplements this by a word-for-word literal account, but this tends to make confusion even worse confounded. It is difficult to get much spiritual nourishment out of such lines as the following:

To You cried the Kine's soul; for what did Ye form? who made me?
On me come wrath and the blow, the murder's shock, contempt's defiance;
Than You none other have I, then prosper, Thou guardian, my tillage!

Nor again is this made more comprehensible by the accompanying word-for-word translation:

To you the soul of the Cow cried-lamenting: 'for whom did ye make me?:—who fashioned me?; (b)—against me (are) the fury-of-rapine, and (actual) violence, the-blow together-with-slaughter-by-the-sword, insolence and thievish-might. . . .'

Still, no one can doubt the competence of Dr. Mills to give the meaning of the original text so far as modern scholarship has penetrated it. But we should have been more grateful to him if he could have given a more artistic form to his version.

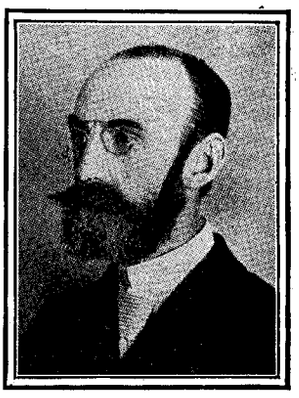
HOW A HERO IS KEPT MOVING.

THE STRENGTH OF THE WEAK. By Chauncey C. Hotchkiss. Cloth, 5 x 7½ in., 371 pp. Price, $1.50. D. Appleton & Co.

A STUDY of Mr. Hotchkiss's latest romance in the light of its title will do much to explain the strength of the weak historical fiction with which the reading public has been deluged.

In the first place, the title is the main credential to popularity. Just as certain names of persons are subtly aristocratic in suggestion, so certain names of books have a literary flavor. A negro truck-driver in New York was assessed the other day on $100,000 worth of personal property because he bore a distinguished Southern patronymic and parted his Christian name in the middle. A novel will sell for a time because its name has the syntactical construction of a Gilbert Parker title, and the pungent flavor of a Corelli paradox.

From a logical and rhetorical point of view, "The Strength of the Weak" is a poor title. It is only generally applicable, and is positively contradicted in a number of places where the hero, who is, if elaborate description counts for anything, the most perfect master of sword-play that has yet appeared in fiction, is opposed by fencers who have no more chance of escape in the encounter than the coon that met Colonel Crockett. "The Abnakis Eel, or the Indian Trailer," would have been a more logical title, for the relentless pursuit (tho why relentless does not clearly appear) of the hero by a cunning Algonquin forms the basis of the entire plot, causing all sorts of unexpected complications, and keeping the novel a score of times from coming to an untimely end.



CHAUNCEY C. HOTCHKISS.

After a good title has been chosen, the plot is of secondary consideration. Adventure hooked upon adventure (these do not need even to dovetail) is the only requirement. In the present instance, the heir of a Canadian seigniory (of English blood in order to make his going over to the enemy appear less treasonable) in the time of the French and Indian wars, is ousted from his estate by a rehabilitated outlaw, and, by fighting in camps and fleeing through forests, joins the English troops near Albany, and at the fall of Quebec come into his own again. The original device of the book is the creation of a trailer to keep events moving. It is quite a loss to the author that this character, the Indian "Eel," is killed toward the close. He might otherwise have formed the motive power of a dozen future novels. But, like Sherlock Holmes, he may be resurrected.

NATURE AND PATRIOTISM.

OUR NATIONAL PARKS. By John Muir. Cloth, 8¼ x 6¼ in., 365 pp. Price, $1.75 net. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

HERE is a book to stir the citizen, the lover of nature, and healthy admirers of good writing and of an honest man. Altho Mr. John Muir, the author of "Our National Parks," seems to have a proper pride as a patriot, his sturdy, soul-impregnated love of nature is the dominant passion in him. What a wanderer he has been, to be sure, over the wild acres of native loveliness the West enfolds! Without any pedantry or fatiguing insistence, his speech betrays the scientist as its flowery style and live metaphors present the lover of earth's beauty.

You can not get away from John Muir in these pages, nor have you the faintest wish to do so. He has had a close personal familiarity with the five National Parks—Mt. Rainier, General Grant, Sequoia, the Yosemite, and the Yellowstone, all west of the Mississippi, and the thirty-eight forest reservations. The Government has over seventy

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million acres of territory set apart as national reservations, and is behind all other civilized countries in its care for them. There are tears in Mr. Muir's voice as he pleads for the preservation and decent protection of our noble forests. "It is not yet too late for the Government to begin a rational administration of its forests." he says, after quoting Mr. Bowers to the effect that the value of timber stolen from government lands from 1881 to 1887 inclusive was valued at over thirty-six million dollars, while losses in the same by fires amounted probably to over two hundred millions!

The book is very interesting. Mr. Muir is intensely, quietly sincere, an enthusiast who glows with a steady flame. Some of his poetic touches are as naive as they are original. He has no hard word for anything in Nature. Witness his delicious apology for the rattlesnakes! "Poor creatures, loved only by their Maker, they are timid and bashful, as mountaineers know: and tho, perhaps, not possessed of much of that charity that suffers long and is kind, seldom, either by mistake or by mishap, do harm to any one." This gentle woodsman had one crime upon his soul, the slaying of two rattlers! "I felt degraded by the killing business, farther from Heaven, and I made up my mind to be at least as fair and charitable as the snakes themselves." The croaking frogs are "a brave, cheery set." Of the water-ouzel (a plain bird about the size of a robin) he remarks: "No wonder he sings well, since all the air about him is music: every breath he draws is part of a song, and he gets his first music lesson before he is born; for the eggs vibrate in tune with the tones of the waterfalls."

He tries to get to a 3,000-feet ridge to study an avalanche. He precipitates one and has a ride back on it, the return trip taking a minute while the ascent required a day. He joyfully says of this: "This flight in a milky-way of snow-flowers was the most spiritual of all my travels, and, after many years, the mere thought of it is still an exhilaration." He also assisted at an earthquake. "It seemed to me that if all the thunder I ever heard were condensed into one roar, it would not equal this rock-roar at the birth of a mountain talus. The sound was inconceivably deep and broad and earnest, as if the whole earth, like a living creature, had at last found a voice and was calling to her sister planets."

The disposition to quote from this vigorous, genial mountaineer is almost irresistible. Through his steadfast love of nature breathes a simple sense of the Power behind Nature, to this observer evidently a tender, personal God. Where he speaks of the year's seasons in the Sierras he is like the Psalmist calling upon the snow and rain and heat and cold to bless and praise the Lord.

He revels especially in the Sequoia gigantea, *vulgo*, "the Big Trees" of California, "the king of conifers, the noblest of a noble race. So old, thousands of them, still living, were in the vigor of youth or middle age when the star led the Chaldean sages to the infant Savior's cradle."

This book of Mr. Muir's is one every American should read, and he will find a pleasure in doing so. Buffon's phrase, *Le style c'est l'homme*, was never better exemplified. In speaking of the Sierra Nevada range he says: "To defrauded town toilers, parks in magazine articles are like pictures of bread to the hungry. I can write only hints to incite good wanderers to come to the feast." Mr. Muir's hints are worth taking.

STORIES OF LOVE AND POLITICS.

STRATAGEMS AND SPOILS. By William Allen White. Cloth, 291 pp. Price, $1.50. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York.

THESE are "stories of love and politics"—more especially politics—by an author who has become known for his interest in the subject; Mr. White, it may be remembered, is just at present threatened with a lawsuit by a certain senator whose career he sketched too well. The author's view of politicians, in spite of what one might imagine from that fact, is a curiously friendly one; the doctrine of this book, if doctrine it has, appears to be that politicians are not desperadoes, but just ordinary men; and the stories delight to show how they and their imposing acts are moved by plain human motives. There is the first story, for instance, which tells how the tide was turned against a popular franchise bill because the wife of one of the legislators was anxious to enter society under the protection of the great franchise magnate; and, on the other hand, there is the governor who does not appoint a corrupt politician, because he can not face the wife of one of his friends whose career is to be helped by the "deal." The newspapers all think it a great victory for "public opinion."

WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

The five stories in the volume show knowledge of the subject; they have good literary quality and all are interesting. Two are especially so, the last two of the book. One of them tells of a corrupt senator, and traces in dramatic fashion his plottings and his downfall; the uninitiated reader hopes that there are not many such persons loose in our Senate. The other story—it is always safe to read the last of a volume of short stories, for the best is put in them—is the whimsical and pathetic account of "Dan Gregg," a character with a gift of oratory and who catches the tide of his affairs at the flood. There is a popular uprising out in this prairie State, and Gregg and his oratory capture a governorship; he does not know what to do with it when he gets it, however, and things go to pieces in a curious, and tragic, fashion.

WHAT THE HIGHER CRITICS MAKE OF GENESIS.

THE LEGENDS OF GENESIS. By Herrman Gunkel, Professor of Old-Testament Theology in the University of Berlin. Translated by W. H. Carruth, Professor of German in the University of Kansas. Cloth, 5½ x 8 in., 164 pp. Open Court Publishing Company.

HERE in the compass of one hundred and sixty pages that may be read at two or three sittings without fatigue are set forth the latest comprehensive conclusions of the higher criticism. The author represents the conservative German thought of the Berlin University. His work is an abridgment of an exhaustive technical exposition contained in his Commentary on Genesis. The real value of it is to be found, for the average reader, not in the analyses of the Genesis legends, but in its revelation of the exact methods and general processes of the higher criticism. The ordinary reader, without very much preliminary knowledge of these processes, having read this book would thereafter understand the manner in which modern results have been reached as regards the entire Hexateuch. From this point on, his reliance upon these methods would be graded entirely by his confidence or want of confidence in the scholarship and speculative acumen of the investigator. Professor Gunkel may not be the very best of these investigators, but his methods are those of a school. He shows how the school proceeds. He still more plainly indicates what are its chief general results, especially as to Genesis.

Genesis, according to his conclusions, is entirely legendary or mythical material. It is impossible to reach back to the origin of most of the legends. Some of them were originally myths. More were stories mostly invented to account for existing facts or to answer great recurrent questions, or local disputed questions. How did things begin? The creation stories arose to answer the question. How do men happen to speak different tongues? The Babel story is the answer. Some of the stories were told or sung to explain names. Some were told to explain the location of tribes, the inequality of their territory, the location of their old places of worship. Much of the material was borrowed from more ancient sources and from other peoples. In Genesis very little of it is Israelitish.

The conclusions generally accepted by the higher critics are assumed in this work. Of the three main sources the material of J is itself composite and contains the oldest matter. The work of E was independent entirely of J and somewhat later. Both of them stand, not for individual authors, but for schools of narrators. The material so designated consists of two sets of collections, originally separate works. In the time of the exile the more precise hand of P standing for a priest, or more probably for the Jerusalem priesthood, supplied the framework of chronology, and all the legal and formal material, and reduced the two sets of collections to a partly unitary work (about 500–444 B.C.). Finally the present form, except a few later additions, was given to Genesis by a redactor (R^{JEP}) in the time of Ezra.

The compass of this book is not great enough to allow the detail of evidence supporting the positions even to be named. Behind the work would have to be placed the researches of twenty years of the entire school of higher criticism to give to it an entirely convincing character. But no better work could be suggested, perhaps, for the reader who desires to inspect the method and understand the conclusions of this school. It would certainly be insufficient to remove the ingrained traditional view of Genesis, but it would begin a process in any fair mind that would be likely to revolutionize that view in the end. There is so much that is still merely acute speculation, surmise, hypothesis, and interesting guesswork, that until one thinks what valuable agreements have really been reached by this criticism there is the danger that a reader traditionally hostile to the conclusions would cast out such work as utterly untrustworthy. That would be a great mistake. Even these guesses and hypotheses have behind them for the most part a solid foundation of ascertained results, and many of them will prove correct.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON'S autobiography, "Up from Slavery," has already become a book of world-wide renown. It appeared in French and German some time ago, and has recently been translated into Hindostanee. Arrangements have also been made through its publishers for publication in Finland in Finnish, and a special Spanish edition will be printed in Cuba. A leading article by Th. Bentzon in the *Revue des Deux Mondes* names it as a book of a quality of human interest that will bring it to the front wherever men aspire to know the greatest achievements of their fellows.

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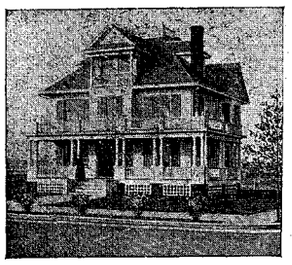

A Rugby Residence, Linden Ave.

THOUSANDS of the readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST have read with great interest our announcements under the above heading, in which we made some remarkable statements regarding the value of property in New York City.

The Rev. Dr. Theo. L. Cuyler, Pastor Emeritus of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, in his interesting address before the Society of Old Brooklynites recently, referred to the time when the Astor House in New York was built, and to the fact that the original John Jacob Astor said that he *bought* property, but did not *sell*. This, as every one knows, is the foundation of the tremendous wealth of the Astor family, and the opportunities for profit in New York real estate are to-day infinitely greater than they were in the early times, as we shall be glad to prove to any inquirer.

A REMARKABLE RECORD

Since our first general advertising appeared last February, we have sold $600,000 worth of Brooklyn property to people in all parts of the world, from Alaska to Manila, South Africa and Brazil, besides almost $1,000,000 worth to residents of New York City itself. THOSE WHO INVESTIGATED ADDED $200,000 TO THEIR ORIGINAL PURCHASES. Of the 700 people to whom we sold lots, 360 have visited New York at our expense. One asked for his money back and got it. 72 persons confirmed their original purchases, and 287 increased their holdings to an aggregate of $200,000; the most marvelous stamp of commendation ever given a commercial house. A letter to us will give you their names, doubtless some in your own locality. We subjoin just a few out of scores of appreciative letters received from Mail Order Customers. Many more, from near by and far away, will be sent you on application. Any of these writers will doubtless gladly answer your inquiries if you inclose a 2-cent stamp.

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Wood, Harmon & Co., New York City.

Gentlemen—I wish to express my entire confidence in "Rugby." I hold in grateful remembrance the kind treatment I received at your office on my recent visit to New York. Your clerks are ladies and gentlemen indeed.

At your expense I visited Rugby, and I am free to express my conviction that it is destined to become a magnificent residence portion of Brooklyn. I am led to this belief by its relation to Prospect Park, the building enterprises near by, the easy access to the business parts of New York and Brooklyn, the ideal and uniform surface of the entire site, and the improvements which your firm are making in grading streets and beautifying the property. I doubled my purchase the day I saw Rugby. I observe with great satisfaction your restrictions prohibiting intoxicants and cheap residences. You are at liberty to use this testimonial as you please. Very sincerely yours,

(Rev.) R. M. ACKERMAN,
Pastor M. E. Church.

"More Satisfactory Than Anticipated"

President's Office, Wisconsin Business College.
Manitowoc, Wis., Nov. 30, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co.

Gentlemen – Gratitude expressed is practical Golden Rule action. As you know, I purchased Rugby lots and visited them. I then knew that your advertisement was a plain statement of facts. I found the facts more satisfactory than was anticipated by reading the advertisement.

I was more than pleased with the investment, and take this opportunity to express my gratitude that you made such a business proposition possible. I have invested in several building and loan associations, have insured in a number of different insurance companies, have purchased real estate in different desirable localities, but I consider my investment in Rugby the best investment and the best insurance I have ever made. Thanking you for your courteous treatment, and trusting I may see my way clear to make further investments with you at an early date, I am, yours truly,

C. F. MOORE.

First Bought 2 Lots, Then 2 More, Then 8 More

Office Superintendent Public Schools.
Huntington, Pa., Nov. 16, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co., New York.

Gentlemen—Seeing your advertisement, I was interested sufficiently to make inquiry concerning the reliability of the firm. After investigation along this line to my satisfaction, I visited New York and found that the lots were all the firm represented them to be – most beautiful and healthful as to location and within thirty minutes' ride of City Hall in New York. I at once bought two lots. Returning home, thinking about the lots, after some deliberation I bought two more lots. Having occasion about two months after this to go to New York, I again visited Rugby. But this time I wanted to see the lots and surroundings without an agent, for I feared that with an agent of the firm conditions had been drawn in too glowing colors. But I was charmed with the improvements, and on coming home I invested in eight more lots, making twelve lots in all purchased by me. Wood, Harmon & Co. in my estimation are wholly reliable, and purchasing lots of them is a safe and profitable investment.

You may use this for publication if you consider it of any value, but I have written it simply to express my honest opinion in regard to your work. Sincerely

KIMBER CLEAVER,
Supt. of Public Schools.

"Solid City Nearly to Rugby"

Office of L. Williams, Architect and Builder, Real Estate and Insurance Adjuster.
Ironton, O., Nov. 30, 1901.

Messrs. Wood, Harmon & Co., New York.

I would like to say a word regarding my opinion of Rugby. I visited the place in September last, and found it all and more than I expected. The distance from New York appeared quite short, with a solid city nearly to the limits of Rugby.

In fact, I thought so well of the place that I had my son buy another lot. The insurance feature alone is quite an item in the proposition. Yours truly,

L. WILLIAMS.

Increased from $450 to $1,800 on Seeing Rugby

Dayton, Ohio, Nov. 17, 1901.

Wood, Harmon & Co., New York:

Gentlemen—Just a few words in praise of Rugby and your business methods. I became interested in your property through the recommendation of a friend who had invested in two lots. His enthusiasm and the extreme fairness of your proposition enthused me. I visited Rugby intending to buy a lot for $450. That I was pleased with the property is evidenced by the fact that I bought $1,800 worth, just four times as much as I had intended.

I consider this the best and safest investment I know of, for one can buy without noticing the outlay, and at the same time the property is increasing in value at the rate of 30 per cent. per year. I have studied surrounding conditions carefully, and consider Brooklyn the most promising city in the world. You may use my name as reference. Very truly,

DON. C. WESTERFIELD.

FREE TRIP TO NEW YORK

As a guarantee of good faith, we agree with all persons living East of Chicago to pay you in cash the cost of your railroad fare to New York and return, if you visit our property and find one word of this advertisement a misrepresentation; or in case you buy, we will credit cost of the fare on your purchase; to those living farther away than Chicago, we will pay that proportion equal to round-trip Chicago ticket.

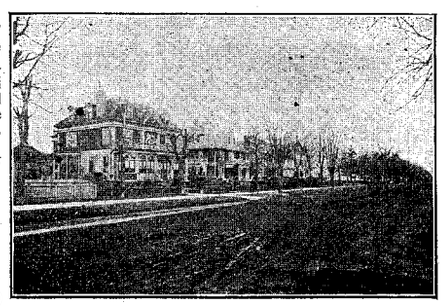
REMEMBER OUR OFFER

For $10 down and $6 per month until paid for, we sell you a regular New York City lot, full size, subject to the following guarantees from us: If at the expiration of the year 1902, this $480 lot is not worth $576—or 20 per cent. increase—based on the price at which our corps of salesmen will then be selling similar lots, we will refund all of the money you have paid us with 6 per cent. interest additional. If you should die at any time before payments have been completed, we will give to your heirs a deed of the lot without further cost. If you should lose employment or be sick you will not forfeit the land.

Isn't this evidence sufficiently convincing to warrant your sending the initial payment of $10, or at least writing to us for the full details of this marvelous proposition?

WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. M3

256-257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK



Residences on Linden Ave. near Flatbush Ave., only 2,000 feet from Rugby.

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CURRENT POETRY.

Aubrey de Vere.

Aubrey Thomas de Vere, the poet, died at Curragh Chase, Limerick, on January 21, 1902. He was born at the same place January 10, 1814, and was the son of Sir Aubrey de Vere. He attended Trinity College, Dublin, and his first poem, "The Waldenses," was published in 1842. He was a prolific writer in many fields, and lately had contributed much of a journalistic character to the London *Times*.

The New York *Tribune* speaks of de Vere as a poet of a past generation, and further says:

"Faithful to old ideals and bearing a true warrant from the Muse to celebrate them in verse, Aubrey de Vere will be read long after countless reputations of the present day have been shriveled into nothingness."

The same paper considers the following to be de Vere's masterpiece:

EUROPA.

When from his white chest first he pushed the
shining deep that stayed him,
Fair-tressed Europa thought the Bull too gentle
to upbraid him;
Her laughing face thrown back to those who
spread their hands to chide him,
She sang, "We all his trappings wrought; yet I
alone dared ride him!"

But when her father's towers went down beneath
successive surges,
And the sweet clamor of her mates grew hoarse
amid sea dirges,
The simple child her dark eye raised and awe-
struck hand to Heaven,
And prayed of all the gods (but most of Jove) to
be forgiven!

Her small foot first the billow brushed—at last
her knee it bedded;
Warm felt the waves as lovers' sighs, long-parted
or late-wedded;
But she her dark eye dim with tears kept fixed,
and strove to smother
That cry: "My father and my mates! help, Cad-
mus, help, my brother!"

Behind, the Sea-gods linked their pomp, showing
to Jove devotion,
And smiles went o'er the purple breadth of loud
resounding ocean;
O'erawed, tho knowing not the god, she strove
that cry to smother—
"Alas, my father and my mates! help, Cadmus,
help, my brother!"

Hard by old Triton cheered with song the deep
sea wildernesses;
Far off the Nymphs in myriads rose and mixed
their whispering tresses;
But Asia's lonely daughter still looked up and
strove to smother
That cry: "My father and my mates! help, Cad-
mus, help, my brother!"

A Pirate's bark to Chios steered—that pomp they
marked with terror,
And specters of forgotten sins rose dark o'er
memory's mirror;

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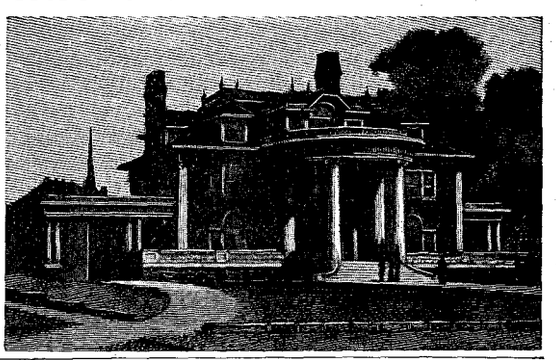

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which we sell on 60 nights' trial, express prepaid, and guarantee to be absolutely odorless, non-absorbent and vermin proof. Booklet also illustrates and suggests arrangements of window seats, cozy corners, etc., which can be beautified by Kapok Cushions. Send for Free Booklet.

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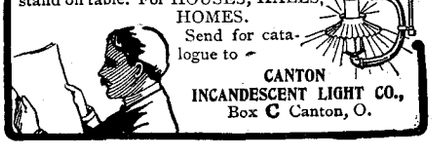

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Their eyes the sailors hid, the Priest made haste a kid to slaughter,
And, red as Jove's imperial heart, its life-blood tinged the water.

Men say that Venus winked on high, a deeper nectar quaffing—
That Phœbus, westward driving, sang, prophetic sang tho laughing:
"Fair maid! more numerous than the stars adown that pale face flowing
One day shall gleam the crowns of Kings to thee their scepters owing!"

Weep, weep no more! Yon Cretan shore at last o'er ocean peereth,
And every little Love that round, by thee unmarked, careereth,
In triumph swooping snaps his bow, and claps his hands, loud singing,
"Our precious spoils receive, O Isle, like Delos upward springing!"

Commenting upon the poet's death, the New York *Times* calls him the author's author, "being excellent rather than popular," and his poems lending themselves readily to quotation.

The following is a small lyric of his that appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly* of August, 1858:

AN EVENING MELODY.

Oh that yon pines which crowns the steep,
Their fires might ne'er surrender!
Oh that yon fervid knoll might keep
While lasts the world its splendor!

Pale poplars on the wind that lean
And in the sunset shiver,
Oh that your golden stems might screen
For aye yon glassy river!

That yon white bird on homeward wing
Soft-sliding without motion,
And now in blue air vanishing
Like snowflakes lost in ocean,

Beyond our sight might never flee,
Yet onward still be flying;
And all the dying day might be
Immortal in its dying!

Pellucid thus in golden trance,
Thus mute in expectation,
What waits the Earth? Deliverance?
Ah no! Transfiguration?

She dreams of that new earth divine
Conceived of seed immortal,
She sings "Not mine the holier shrine,
But mine the cloudy portal!"

PERSONALS.

A New Story of Lincoln.—Benajah G. Jayne, who was the personal assistant of Edwin M. Stanton, the famous War Secretary, recently told a story of Lincoln and himself which is related in the Boston *Transcript*:

"One day Lincoln sent for Jayne to come to the

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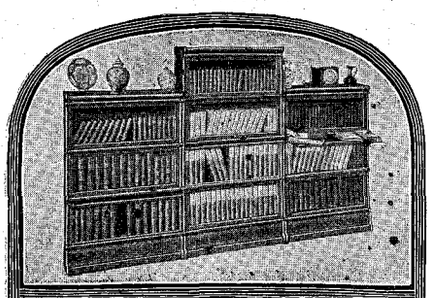

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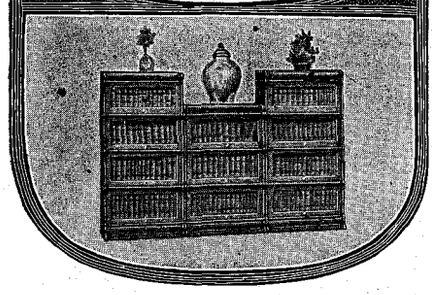

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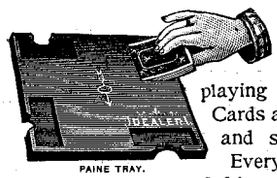

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White House. 'My boy,' said he, 'there is a letter I would like to have you look at.' Jayne picked up the letter, and found it was from General Dix. It conveyed the information that several Federal prisoners had escaped from Libby prison with the aid of Abbie Green, a woman famous during the war. The letter also said that as the fact of Abbie's assistance was well known, she had been obliged to flee from Richmond, and even then was on her way to Washington on the flag-of-truce boat.

"'Now, my boy,' said the President, 'I don't know what I should say to any rascal who would steal that letter and have a bill passed through Congress to grant $10,000 to the relief of Abbie Green.' Mr. Jayne 'stole the letter,' and the next day both branches of Congress passed the bill to grant $10,000 to Abbie Green.' The following morning 'Honest Abe' sent for Jayne again. 'I told you I didn't know what I should say,' he said with a twinkle in his eye, 'to the rascal who would steal that letter and have Congress act on it. Now, I've made up my mind what to say. You go down to No. —— Street, get Abbie Green, take her down to Chase at the Treasury, and don't you let her go until she gets that money.'"

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

His Definition.—

And what is a girl?
A morsel of ribbon and feathers and lace;
A mischievous elf with an angel's face!
A thorn that will tease you,
A rose that will please you,
A will-o'-the-wisp for eluding your chase—
And that is a girl!

And what is a girl?
A riddle whose meaning no mortal can guess:
With "No" on her tongue when her heart would say "Yes!"
Half artful, half simple,
Half pout and half dimple,
Whose eyes would betray what her lips would repress—
And that is a girl!

—BLANCHE TRENNOR HEATH, in *Harlem Life.*

Completed Proverbs.—

"A fool uttereth all his mind," but that's nothing.

"The pains of mind surpass the pains of sense," when one has no sense.

"There's no smoke without fire," but often those who call attention to the smoke have started the fire.

"Who has love in his heart has spurs in his sides" and wheels in his head.

"He that takes a wife takes care," unless he takes care first.

"No one ever repented of having held his tongue." What, not when he was thirsty, and the question was "What's yours?"

"From saving comes having," but not as quickly as it comes from grabbing at everything in sight.

"'Tis deeds must win the prize," unless they fall into a lawyer's hands.

"Man wants but little here below," and that little somebody else gets.

Many a true word spoken in jest is taken in deadly earnest.

—L. DE V. MATTHEWMAN, in *The Era.*

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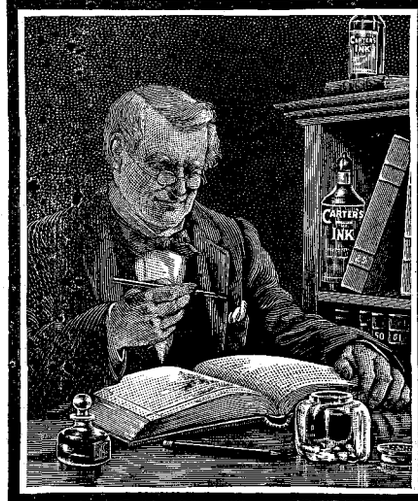

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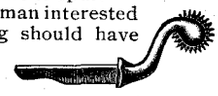

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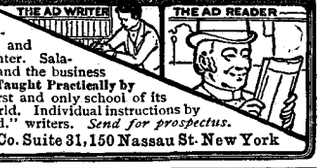

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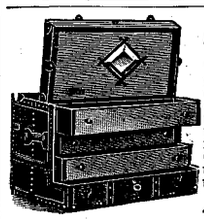

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Some New Lincoln Anecdotes.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is privileged to publish this week some fresh and characteristic anecdotes about Abraham Lincoln. They have been obtained as a result of the most painstaking research and their trustworthiness is vouched for on the highest authority.

LINCOLN AND HIS BOYS.

It was a frequent custom with Lincoln, this of carrying his children on his shoulders. He rarely went down street that he did not have one of his younger boys mounted on his shoulder, while another hung to the tail of his long coat The antics of the boys with their father, and the species o tyranny they exercised over him, are still subjects of talk in Springfield. Mr. Roland Diller, who was a neighbor of Mr. Lincoln, tells one of the best of the stories. He was called to the door one day by hearing a great noise of children, and there was Mr. Lincoln striding by with the boys, both of whom were wailing aloud. "Why, Mr. Lincoln, what's the matter with the boys?" he asked.

"Just what's the matter with the whole world," Lincoln replied. "I've got three walnuts, and each wants two."

LINCOLN TO THE JURY

Mr. T. W. S. Kidd says that he once heard a lawyer opposed to Lincoln trying to convince a jury that precedent was superior to law, and that custom made things legal in all cases. When Lincoln arose to answer him he told the jury he would argue his case in the same way. Said he: "Old 'Squire Bagly, from Menard, came into my office and said, 'Lincoln, I want your advice as a lawyer. Has a man what's been elected justice of the peace a right to issue a marriage license?' I told him he had not; when the old 'squire threw himself back in his chair very indignantly and said: 'Lincoln, I thought you was a lawyer. Now Bob Thomas and me had a bet on this thing, and we agreed to let you decide; but if this is your opinion I don't want it, for I know a thunderin' sight better, for I have been 'squire now eight years and have done it all the time.'"

HOW LINCOLN EARNED HIS FIRST DOLLAR

"Seward," he said, "did you ever hear how I earned my first dollar?"

"No," said Mr. Seward.

"Well," replied he, "I was about eighteen years of age, and belonged, as you know, to what they called down South the 'scrubs;' people who do not own land and slaves are nobody there; but we had succeeded in raising, chiefly by my labor, sufficient produce, as I thought, to justify me in taking it down the river to sell. After much persuasion I had got the consent of my mother to go, and had constructed a flat-boat large enough to take the few barrels of things we had gathered to New Orleans. A steamer was going down the river. We have, you know, no wharves on the Western streams, and the custom was, if passengers were at any of the landings they were to go out in a boat, the steamer stopping and taking them on board. I was contemplating my new boat, and wondering whether I could make it stronger or improve it in any part, when two men with trunks came down to the shore in carriages, and looking at the different boats, singled out mine, and asked, 'Who owns this?' I answered modestly, 'I do.' 'Will you,' said one of them, 'take us and our trunks out to the steamer?' 'Certainly,' said I. I was very glad to have the chance of earning something, and supposed that each of them would give me a couple of bits. The trunks were put in my boat, the passengers seated themselves on them, and I sculled them out to the steamer. They got on board, and I lifted the trunks and put them on the deck. The steamer was about to put on steam again, when I called out, 'You have forgotten to pay me.' Each of them took from his pocket a silver half-dollar and threw it on the bottom of the boat. I could scarcely believe my eyes as I picked up the money. You may think it was a very little thing, and in these days it seems to me like a trifle, but it was a most important incident in my life. I could scarcely credit that I, the poor boy, had earned a dollar in less than a day; that by honest work I had earned a dollar. I was a more hopeful and thoughtful boy from that time."

The above extracts are taken from Ida Tarbell's "Life of Lincoln" which is compiled on an entirely new and original plan.

As far as possible in this work, the story of each period in Lincoln's life is told by the persons most competent, either from personal acquaintance or by special study, to relate it. Miss Tarbell directs each writer, and herself supplies the connecting links for the narrative. The materials are thus gathered directly from original sources, and much new information is for the first time brought to light.

LITERARY DIGEST readers will find in another column of this page an attractive introductory offer which will enable them to examine this valuable work without charge, and to obtain it on easy terms, provided they desire to add this really treasurable work to their library.

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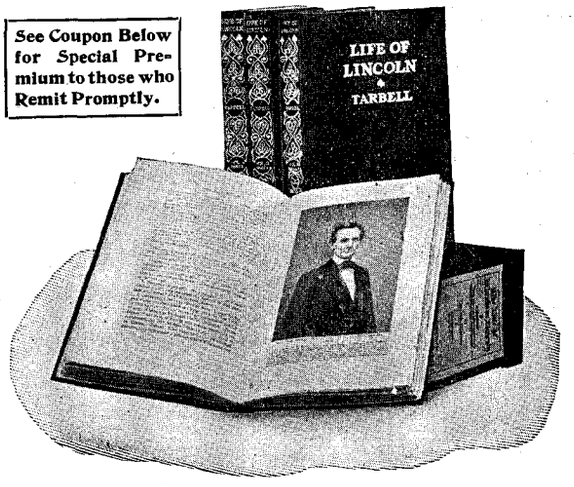

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Profusion of Interesting Pictures. The intense personal interest is heightened by a profusion of pictures showing facsimiles of Lincoln's school exercises, hitherto unpublished portraits, documents, and scenes in his career from boyhood to the White House.

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So written that it is as absorbing as a novel to the youngest readers; so accurate that it enables all to talk with confidence and intelligence on Lincoln and the stirring events of his time.

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Coming Events.

February 10–15.—The United States Canners' Association and the National Canning and Machinery Supplies Association will hold conventions at Milwaukee, Wis.

February 11.—The National Clothiers' Association will hold a convention at Baltimore.

February 12.—The League of American Sportmen National Assembly will hold a convention at Indianapolis.

February 18–20.—The American Newspaper Publishers' Association will hold a convention at New York.

February 22.—The Zion Baptist Church, National Conference at Washington.

February 25–27.—The National Congress of Mothers will hold a convention at Washington.

The National Educational Association, Department of Superintendents, will hold a convention at Chicago.

Current Events.

Foreign.

SOUTH AMERICA.

January 29.—The Colombian Government warvessels return to Panama after an indecisive engagement with the Liberal fleet, thirty miles southwest of that city; the Liberal vessels when fired on took refuge under the protection of land batteries.

February 1.—The Colombian Liberal General Herrera forbids steamship lines running to Panama to transport government troops or supplies.

President Castro reiterates his refusal to permit the landing of M. Secrestat at La Guayra, in reply to fresh protests from the French consul there.

February 2.—J. Santos Zelaya is inaugurated President of Nicaragua for his third term at Managua.

SOUTH AFRICA.

January 28.—Lieutenant-Colonel Du Moulin and eight men of a British force are killed in a fight at Abraham's Kraal, Orange River Colony.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

January 27.—Bishop Farley, of New York, and ex-District Attorney Philbin, of this city, are received by the Pope in Rome.

The Kaiser's birthday is celebrated with enthusiasm at Berlin.

January 28.—It is admitted by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons that Holland has made proposals to act as mediator in settling the war in South Africa.

Santos-Dumont makes two successful trials of his air-ship at Monte Carlo.

January 29.—Dr. Kuyper, the Dutch premier, confirms the statement regarding peace overtures made by Mr. Balfour in the House of Commons.

The Socialists win a seat in the Reichstag from a district in Saxony, the tariff, which their candidate opposed, being made an issue.

January 30.—A free fight between Catholic and Socialist Deputies occurs on the floor of the Belgian Chamber of Deputies.

January 31.—Two hundred and ten Japanese

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The officers of this company personally guarantee an annual dividend of six per cent. In view of past earnings and with increased facilities, there is no reason why dividends should not far exceed the guaranteed amount.

The product of the Racine Knitting Co. is sold by mail order methods direct to the consumer. The business has outgrown its infancy, the experimental stage is past, the company is splendidly equipped and working on a proven policy. Every feature is endorsed by recognized authorities. The officers of the company give an unqualified personal guarantee that annual dividends of at least six per cent. per annum shall be paid in semi-annual instalments on the first days of January and July of each year.

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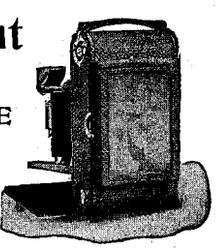

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If my name isn't on your lamp chimneys you have trouble with them.

MACBETH.

If you'll send your address, I'll send you the Index to Lamps and their Chimneys, to tell you what number to get for your lamp.

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

soldiers lose their way in a storm on the island of Hondo and freeze to death.

Mr. Brodrick introduces a supplementary army estimate of £5,000,000 in Parliament, bringing the cost of the Boer war for the year up to £61,070,000.

February 1.—The Emperor, Empress, and Empress-Dowager at Peking receive the women and children of the foreign legations; the first monthly instalment of the Chinese indemnity is paid.

February 2.—Count Leo Tolstoy is again seriously ill.

Prince Henry leaves Berlin for Kiel, whence he will take his departure for the United States.

The International Chess Tournament opens at Monte Carlo.

Domestic.

CONGRESS.

January 27.—*Senate:* A long debate on the Philippine question, in which many of the leaders on both sides take part, is precipitated by Senator Dubois, who wished to have General Wheaton censured for a recent interview given out at Manila.

January 28.—The Philippine tariff bill is debated upon, in which Senators Spooner, Lodge, Beveridge, Teller, and Tillman take the leading parts; the bill to create a Department of Commerce and Labor is passed; Mr. Spooner introduces a substitute for the Nicaragua Canal bill, giving the President authority to choose between the Panama and Nicaragua routes.

January 29.—Senator Cullom speaks on the treaty-making power, holding that reciprocity treaties can be made without the consent of the House.

January 30.—Senator Hoar's resolution providing for a constitutional amendment respecting the Presidential succession is adopted. Senator Tillman speaks on the Philippine tariff bill.

House: The permanent census bureau bill is passed.

January 31.—*Senate:* Senator Morgan speaks on the Philippine tariff question.

House: A resolution for an investigation of the treaty-making power is adopted.

February 1.—*House:* A bill to prevent the sale of fire-arms, opium, and liquor in the New Hebrides is passed; eulogies on the late Representative Brosius are delivered.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

January 27.—Six persons are killed and about one hundred injured by an explosion of dynamite in New York city.

January 29.—Admiral Schley's appeal to President Roosevelt is made public.

The trustees of the Carnegie Institution held a meeting in Washington, at which Mr. Carnegie presented the deed of gift of $10,000,000, and officers are elected.

The birthday of President McKinley is observed in many places.

January 30.—The Navy Department replies to Admiral Schley's appeal, holding that he did not exercise command at Santiago, and is not entitled to credit for the victory.

February 1.—Ex-Governor Shaw of Iowa takes the oath of office and assumes the duties of Secretary of the Treasury.

February 2.—Six thousand employees of the American Woollen Company are affected by the strike against the two-loom system.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

January 28.—*Philippines:* A despatch from Manila tells of the sufferings of Captain Porter's marines in Samar; several engagements are reported.

January 30.—It is asserted in Manila that the outlook for pacification of the Philippines everywhere outside of Samar has never been more favorable.

REDUCE YOUR COAL BILL
25%
THE POWERS
Heat Regulator
ASSURES AN EVEN TEMPERATURE.
No coal wasted.
FITS ANY FURNACE
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but we don't eat it on that account. It is an astonishing fact that we do eat white bread simply *because it is white.* The vital part of the wheat kernel is *dark colored,* and to make white flour it is almost entirely discarded. On the contrary the.....

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is produced from the entire wheat berry denuded only of the woody, innutritious indigestible outer skin or husk, which is not food.

It Contains All the Wheat That's Fit to Eat.

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See that the Flour delivered bears our label; avoid substitutes. *Booklet Free.*

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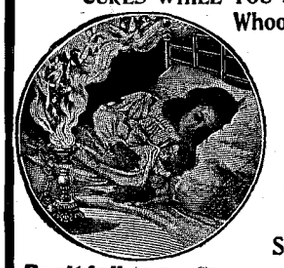

Whooping Cough,
Croup,
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Don't fail to use CRESOLENE for the distressing and often fatal affections for which it is recommended. For more than twenty years we have had the most conclusive assurances that there is nothing better. Ask your physician about it.

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on your kitchen stove furnishes plenty of distilled aerated water at trifling cost. Simple as a tea kettle. **JUSTICE DAVID J. BREWER,** U. S. Supreme Court writes: "I have used your Sanitary Still. It has furnished wholesome water, and I take pleasure in recommending it to all who desire pure water. The Still is simple and easy to operate." The Sanitary Still used in the **WHITE HOUSE.** Highest award at Paris Exposition. DURABILITY UNEQUALED. AVOID CHEAP AND FLIMSY STILLS.

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Reward of Merit.

A New Catarrh Cure Secures National Popularity in Less than One Year.

Throughout a great nation of eighty million it is a desperate struggle to secure even a recognition for a new article to say nothing of achieving popular favor, and yet within one year Stuart's Catarrh Tablets, the

new catarrh cure, has met with such success that today it can be found in every drug store throughout the United States and Canada.

To be sure a large amount of advertising was necessary in the first instance to bring the remedy to the attention of the public, but everyone familiar with the subject knows that advertising alone never made any article permanently successful. It must have in addition absolute, undeniable merit, and this the new catarrh cure certainly possesses in a marked degree.

Physicians, who formerly depended upon inhalers, sprays and local washes or ointments, now use Stuart's Catarrh Tablets because, as one of the most prominent stated, these tablets contain in pleasant, convenient form all the really efficient catarrh remedies, such as red gum, blood root and similar antiseptics.

They contain no cocaine nor opiate, and are given to little children with entire safety and benefit.

Dr. J. J. Reitiger, of Covington, Ky., says: "I suffered from catarrh in my head and throat every fall, with stoppage of the nose and irritation in the throat affecting my voice and often extending to the stomach, causing catarrh of the stomach. I bought a fifty cent package of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets at my druggist's, carried them in my pocket and used them faithfully, and the way in which they cleared my head and throat was certainly remarkable. I had no catarrh last winter and spring and consider myself entirely free from any catarrhal trouble."

Mrs. Jerome Ellison, of Wheeling, W. Va., writes: "I suffered from catarrh nearly my whole life and last winter my two children also suffered from catarrhal colds and sore throat so much they were out of school a large portion of the winter. My brother who was cured of catarrhal deafness by using Stuart's Catarrh Tablets urged me to try them so much I did so and am truly thankful for what they have done for myself and my children. I always keep a box of the tablets in the house and at the first appearance of a cold or sore throat we nip it in the bud and catarrh is no longer a household affliction with us."

Full sized packages of Stuart's Catarrh Tablets are sold for fifty cents at all druggists.

Send for book on cause and cure of catarrh mailed free. Address, F. A. Stuart Co, Marshall, Mich.

CHESS.

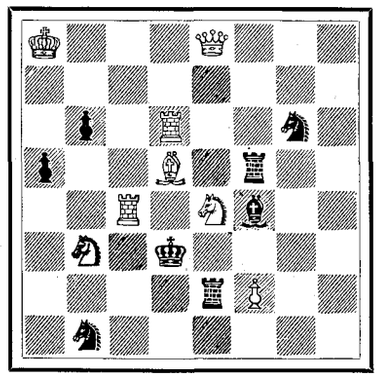
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 637.

By GEORGE J. SLATER.

Second Prize, *The Hampstead and Highgate* Problem-Tourney.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

K 3 Q 3; 8; 1 p 1 R 2 s 1; p 2 B 1 r 2; 2 R 1 S b 2; 1 S 1 k 4; 4 r P 2; 1 s 6.

White mates in two moves.

Problem 638.

By W. J. FUNK.

8; 4 Q 3; 8; 1 P 1 k 4; 1 P 6; 3 B K 3; b 7; 8.

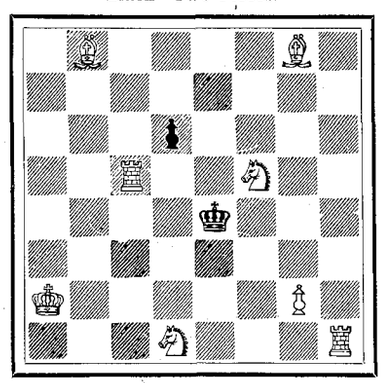
White mates in two moves.

Problem 639.

Composed for THE LITERARY DIGEST

By H. W. BARRY, Boston, Mass.

Black—Two Pieces.



White—Eight Pieces.

1 B 4 B 1; 8; 3 p 4; 2 R 2 S 2; 4 k 3; 8; K 5 P 1; 3 S 3 R.

White mates in three moves.

End-Game.

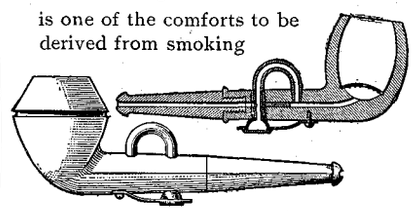
By E. H. E. V. WOELDEREN.

7 k; 5 b p r; 4 R 3; q 3 b 3; 1 p 5 S; 3 B 4; p 3 K 1 Q 1; 8.

White to play and win.

A Dry Smoke

is one of the comforts to be derived from smoking



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Blowing through the stem cleans the reservoir. It can be done while smoking.

It makes pipe-smoking non-injurious, because it affords a clean, cool, wholesome smoke. A test convinces, and "money back if not satisfactory" clinches all argument.

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You need not write a letter. Your calling card with address will suffice. We originated toilet paper in rolls.

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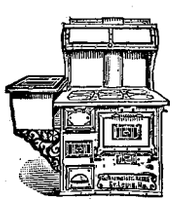

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Has 6 8-in. lids, oven 17x12x21, 15 gallon reservoir, large warming closet, duplex grate, burns wood or coal, weighs 400 lbs., lined throughout with asbestos. **GUARANTEED TO BE AS REPRESENTED.** Write for free descriptive circulars and testimonials from parties in your section who are using one.

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$50 Tolman Ranges $24.75

with high closet and reservoir (or water front.) Handsomely nickeled. We ship range for examination without a cent in advance. If you like it, pay $24.75 and freight, take range for

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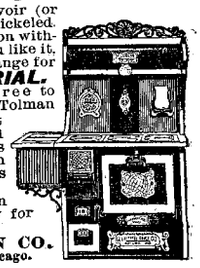

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Clouds of Hot Air or Vapor surround the entire body, opening the millions of sweat-pores, causing profuse perspiration, drawing out of the blood and system all the impure acids, salts and effete matter which if retained, cause sickness, debility, and affliction.

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Will be interesting to those who suffer from these dread maladies. W. L. Brown, Oxford, O., writes: "My father was down in bed for months with rheumatism; this Cabinet did him more good than $50 worth of drugs. It cured my brother of sleeplessness, of which he had long suffered, and his wife of la grippe in one night." G. M. Lafferty, Covington, Ky., writes: "Was compelled to quit business a year ago, being prostrated with rheumatism and kidney troubles, when your Cabinet came. Two weeks use cured me; have never had a twinge since." Rev. Geo. H. Hudson, of Mich., says: "I gave up my pastorate on account of nervous prostration and lung troubles; my editor so highly recommended your Cabinet, I tried it; I commenced growing better at once; am now well; nervousness gone; lungs strong; am a new man." Mr. Simon Tompkins, a retired capitalist of Columbus, O., says: "I am satisfied it saved my life. Was taken down with a hard cold which developed into a dangerous case of pneumonia. The first Bath relieved me, and I quickly recovered. It is far superior to drugs for curing la grippe, colds, inflammation and rheumatism." Hon. A. B. Strickland, of Bloomington, writes: that the Cabinet did him more good than two years' doctoring, cured him of catarrh, gravel, kidney trouble and dropsy, with which he had long suffered.

Hundreds of Ministers

write, praising this Cabinet. Rev. Baker Smith, D.D., Fairmount, N. J., says: "Your Cabinet rids the body of aches and pains, and as 'Cleanliness is next to Godliness' it merits high recommendation." Rev. J. C. Richardson, Roxbury, Mass., was greatly benefited by its use, and recommends it highly, as also does Hon. V. C. Hay, who writes: "Physicins gave me up to die, was persuaded by friends to try this Cabinet, and it cured me. Cannot praise it enough." U. S. Senator, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, Congressman John J. Lentz, John T. Brown, Editor "Christian Guide;" Rev. C. M. Keith, Editor "Holiness Advocate," as well as hundreds of clergymen, bankers, governors, physicians and influential people recommend it highly.

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in which the face, head and neck are given the same vapor treatment as the body, producing a bright, pure, brilliant complexion, removing pimples, blackheads, skin eruptions; cures catarrh, asthma and bronchitis.

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everyone knows is beneficial, but other methods of resorting to stimulants and poisonous drugs are dangerous to health. Nature's own method is provided by the convenient, safe and marvelous power of this Quaker Cabinet.

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with one bath, and for breaking up symptoms of la grippe, fevers, pneumonia, congestion, etc., it is invaluable—really a household necessity. Gives the most

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Solution of Problems.

No. 630.

Key-move, B—B 7.

No. 631.

1. Q—Kt sq	K x Kt	2. Q x P ch	K—Q 4 (must)	3. P—Q B 4, mate
1.	K x P	2. K—Q 6	K x Kt	3. Q x P, mate
		2.	Other	3. P—K B 3, mate
1.	Kt—B 4	2. Kt—B 6 ch	K x P (must)	3. Q—Q R sq, mate
1.	Kt—B 6	2. Kt—B 6 ch	K x P (must)	3. P—K B 4, mate

Solved by M. W. H., University of Virginia; the Rev. I. W. B., Bethlehem, Pa.; C. R. Oldham, Moundsville, W. Va.; M. Marble, Worcester, Mass.; the Rev. G. Dobbs, New Orleans; F. S. Ferguson, Birmingham, Ala.; A Knight, Hillsboro, Tex.; the Rev. J. G. Law, Walhalla, S. C.; W. W. S., Randolph-Macon System, Lynchburg, Va.; Dr. J. H. S., Geneva, N. Y.; J. E. Wharton, Sherman, Tex.; O. C. Pitkin, Syracuse, N. Y.; W. E. Griffin, Kansas City, Mo.; A. M. Hughlett, Galloway College, Searcy, Ark.; F. W. Loose, Concordia College, Fort Wayne, Ind.; R. H. R., University of Virginia; L. R., Corning, Ark.; W. W. R., Wytheville, Va.

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(631): "A fine and difficult position, with only one flaw"—G. D.; "Except the duals, it stands the test"—F. S. F.; "Beautiful and ingenious"—A K.; "Proves the name of its constructor to be a misnomer"—J. G. L.; "A model of its kind"—J. H. S.; "Very fine"—O. C. P.; "A top-notcher"—W. E. G.

Concerning 630, a number of solvers went astray with Q—B 3, and R—B 5. A little more study will show them that neither of these moves will do.

In addition to those reported, W. W. R., W. J. F., R. Meyerson, New Britain Chess-club, New Britain, Conn.; A. O. Jones, Bozendan, Mont.; K. Davis, Westfield, N. J., got 627 and 628; J. M. Fenwick, Laramie, Wyo., 627.

ERRATUM.

In the Morgan-Hodges game, Black's 6th move is Kt—Q 2.

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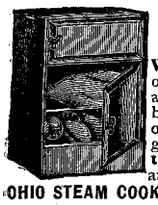

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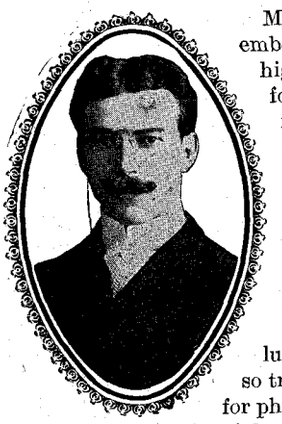

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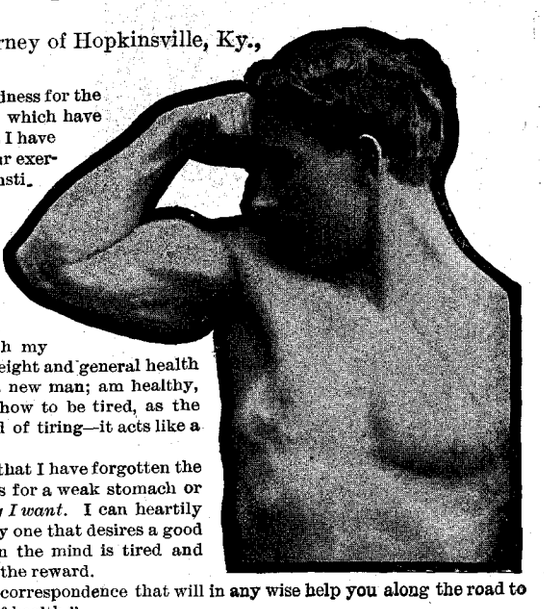

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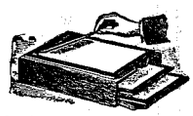

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